When disaster strikes...will the campus be prepared? See pages 1-3

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Grievances catch up to DPS boss

News Analysis

By Peter Brennan

Low morale that has plagued the campus police department has culminated in a $4 million lawsuit against the Department of Public Safety and its director Jon Schorle.

Myra Sheehan, a sergeant for 18 months at DPS, is charging she was fired for challenging Schorle's authority, for offering support to fired officers and for being gay. A hearing scheduled for today will determine the date of the trial.

"I don't think we have any personnel problems," said Schorle.

However, a Phoenix investigation showed some serious problems:

- At least 28 sworn officers have been fired or have resigned from the 20-member department since Schorle took over as chief in 1978, a high turnover rate compared to other universities.
- After two students were murdered at a school dance two years ago, an "on-call" officer showed up and in the opinion of fellow officers, was too intoxicated to take part in the investigation. Schorle's critics say this officer, his protegee, was never reprimanded and, in fact, has twice been promoted since then.
- Half of the department's 20 officers signed a petition in February 1983, asking then-President Paul F. Romberg to review Schorle's administration. No review ever took place.
- Only one of the department's 20 officers is a minority. The department does have two minorities who are parking officers, which are low positions.
- In a May 1983 speech before the entire department, Schorle asked for complete allegiance to the department and its director and anyone who did not could seek employment elsewhere.
- The State University Police Association has not lost a grievance yet against Schorle's administration,

See DPS, page 13.

Night firefight

By Russell Yip

Firefighters battled a two-alarm fire on Randolph Street, near Junipero Serra, last night at 9:00. Three kittens were rescued and no people were injured.

Campus plan inadequate for disasters

By Elizabeth Hackney

Despite efforts by the Department of Public Safety to organize and publicize a thorough disaster preparedness plan, SF State is unprepared to meet the demands of a major earthquake.

Preparations are inadequate even though all but 10 percent of the campus' 30,000 students, faculty and nearby residents are expected to be able to return to their homes after the quake. The 2,000 to 3,000 people who will remain, because they either live too far away or are too seriously injured, will find food and medical help hard to come by, and water more so.

In the up to 72 hours that could elapse before aid from the city and military arrives, those on campus will find no water stored in the Student Union, library or gym, the buildings that would be used as shelters for the injured and homeless.

Food supplies in the restaurants in the Student Union would hold out for 36 hours. But if a gas main broke the resulting lack of cooking facilities would make some of the food inedible.

Medical aid, from the nine doctors, 10 nurses and 15 support staff at the Student Health Center would be available, but only if the earthquake strikes between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

If an earthquake occurs after hours, "it's a DPS problem," said Dr. Rouben Akka, assistant director of the Health Center. "There is no activization method to call our people out (from their homes)," he said.

"We are very dependent on out-

See Disaster, page 10

Campus shaky on quake safety

By Tibby Speer

A 1981 survey ranking SF State buildings in order of earthquake danger placed the Humanities Building within the most hazardous five percent. Nothing has been done to study or improve the structure.

The survey ranked the state's 1,350 buildings, taking into account construction materials, age, capacity and location.

The buildings, many of which are too weak to meet current seismic construction standards, have not been studied for rehabilitation by CSU or SF State officials. They say the money is not available.

"Oh, there was one study done by an engineering student a few years back," remembered Dean Parnell, SF State building coordinator. "The student studied the Old Sciences building.

"I think he may have determined the building needed extra support."

That many state buildings do need extra support was discovered after several suffered severe structural damage from the 1971 San Fernando earthquake. In response, the state Seismic Safety Commission hired a leading engineering firm to conduct a statewide seismic hazards survey.

"It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to understand that report," said Bob Sikes, CSU's facilities planner for SF State.

Although no one on campus has a copy of the report, Sikes refused Parnell's request to send a copy here.

"That thing is too big to Xerox," said Sikes, adding that we had nothing to fear because our "worst" building was only ranked 308th.

A trip to the San Francisco offices of Degenkolb and Associates, the firm that conducted the survey, showed that 308 is a computer file number assigned to the Humanities Building — a meaningless figure.

The actual ranking is 54.

The engineer in charge of the survey, Loring Wyllie, cautioned that structures similar to the Humanities Building may perform perfectly well during an earthquake, and that no one should panic.

"But I would have expected somebody to have at least taken a look at the building," he said.

Wyllie's surprise at the lack of interest generated by his findings may stem from SF State's unfortunate location, 2.5 miles from the San Andreas rift zone.

A major (8.0+) earthquake in this zone has been called "inevitable" by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

This agency said the earthquake will occur within the next 50 years and will kill 3,000 to 11,000 people in the San Francisco Bay area.

The land around SF State in particular, according to the seismic maps, may suffer the worst shockwaves of all.

The "ground" here is called the Colma Formation and consists primarily of densely compacted sand, said Jon Galehouse, professor of geosciences.

The density of this sand, he explained, lies somewhere between beach sand and sandstone. As long as too much water doesn't seep in, the sand has good ability to hold weight.

But, in an earthquake, where the

See Quakes, page 3.

Menace still exists at 19th & Holloway

By Roberto Padilla II

Screech!

A chocolate brown Valiant without hubcaps skidded to a stop in the middle of the crosswalk. The Valiant, tires smoking, ended its slide with its dented right fender facing the half dozen students who had scattered into the intersection.

This scene was witnessed by a Phoenix reporter at 8:45 a.m. last Friday, and illustrates the dangers faced by pedestrians crossing the intersection at 19th and Holloway. Danger comes in the form of speeding vehicles whose drivers don't have the time or inclination to stop.

Despite changes instituted by Mayor Dianne Feinstein — having a white line painted 10 feet behind the crosswalk in the southbound lane of 19th Avenue, increasing the diameter of the red lights from 8 to 12 inches and pruning trees which obstructed drivers' views of the signals — traffic at the intersection is still a menace to pedestrians.

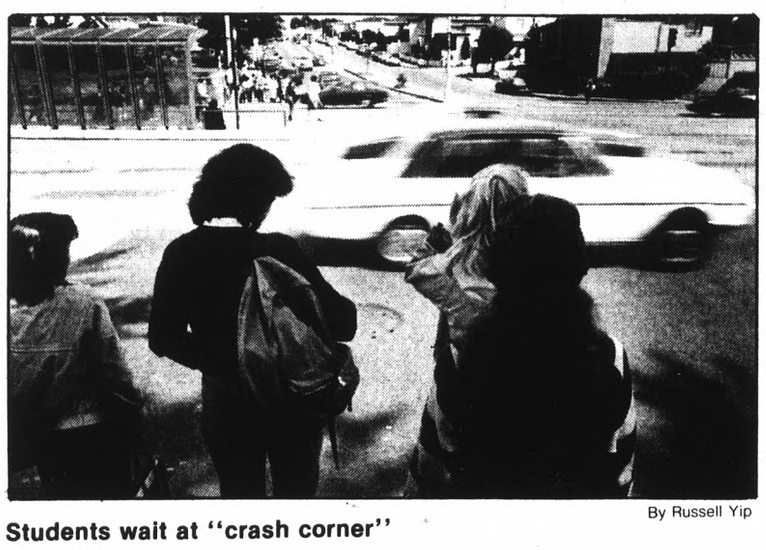
Results of a survey taken by Phoenix during the peak time of 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. revealed that in a one- hour period 17 cars ran red lights, or one every three and a half minutes, while 115 autos increased their speed to make it through the yellow light.

Likewise, a survey done by the Golden Gater two years ago had similar results, with 15 cars running red lights and 100 racing through the yellow.

"The problem I see is that we should have a lower speed limit. These people come through here at 45-50 miles an hour," said Muni Supervisor Levi Byrd.

Byrd, who has been working the intersection for the last two years, said the speed limit should be lowered to at least 25 mph because he saw a direct correlation between excessive speed and accidents.

However, city engineer Gordon Hansen disagrees.



By Russell Yip

Students wait at "crash corner"

"The number of accidents compared to the volume of traffic that passes through there annually does not make 19th and Holloway a problem area," he said.

19th and Holloway, one of 6,000 intersections in the city, is ranked 12th in the SFPD's Traffic Analysis Unit's high accident locations report. Since 1978 there have been 88 accidents, eight this year.

Department of Public Safety Chief Jon Schorle does not think the problem is a vehicular one.

"At times pedestrians ignore the rules of the road by getting caught up in crowd anonymity . . . they jaywalk," said Schorle.

When asked if stationing a DPS car near the intersection would slow traffic down, Schorle said his department did not have the manpower to do so.

"The protection of life and property on campus is our main priority, not traffic enforcement," said Schorle, adding that patrol units were aware of problems at 19th and Holloway, and advised that "preventive patrol may have a positive effect on the area."

During the Phoenix survey only one DPS vehicle was seen indulging in "preventive patrol."

"when the lights change I often see cars skidding to a stop. In the rain they'll often slide sideways," said Lawrence Brunner, a 32-year-old SF State student.

The lights changed, the walk sign blinked on, and a dozen or so students entered the crosswalk as the oncoming traffic slowed to a stop . . . this time.

1906: A rumble deep and terrible

By Michael Taslitz

At 5 a.m. on April 18, 1906, Bailey Millard was just setting up his easel and canvas on the peak of Russian Hill. Below him stood the wooden buildings of Chinatown and the business district.

The five peals of the Old St. Mary's Church bell annnounced a new day in San Francisco. Nothing seemed to be stirring. This was the way Millard hoped to capture the city on canvas. It was his intention to paint the eastern part of the city which was built on garbage and junk that had been piled on top of the bay's sea bed.

On the open sea beyond the Golden Gate, the steamer Argo was sailing through calm waters. Suddenly the entire ship was struck by a force equivalent to a depth charge exploding at point blank range. The ship's steel plates buckled and rivets popped out of their fittings. The Argo's captain said, "For one mad moment the whole ship appeared to be breaking up — and in the perfectly calm sea!"

At 5:12 a.m., just 40 fathoms below the Argo, the San Andreas Fault released a burst of energy greater than all the explosives used in World War II. It hit the shore 90 miles north of San Francisco, traveling at a speed of 7,000 miles an hour. The great earthquake of 1906 was about to strike San Francisco.

Police Sgt. Jesse Cook was on duty in the produce market. The horses were suddenly panicking all around him. He looked up Washington Street and saw the earthquake coming. "There was a deep rumble, deep and terrible, and then I could see it actually coming. . .It was as if the waves of the ocean were coming towards me, billowing as they came."

Up on Russian Hill Millard was lying on the ground looking down at the entire city dancing below. It occurred to him that San Francisco's sinful way of life had brought on the Judgment Day.

The quake struck the South of Market. Earth waves two to three feet high traveled through the city. Suddenly all was still for 10 seconds. Then the second wave hit.

The entire quake lasted for 48 seconds. It measured 7.9 on the Richter scale. Three hundred fifteen people were killed outright and 352 were reported missing. Ten to 11 million cubic yards of rubble covered the city.

In the 17 minutes that followed, nearly 50 fires were reported in the downtown area. But no fire bells clanged to alarm the fire department. The central alarm system was in a building in Chinatown which

See Rumble, page 12.

Inside

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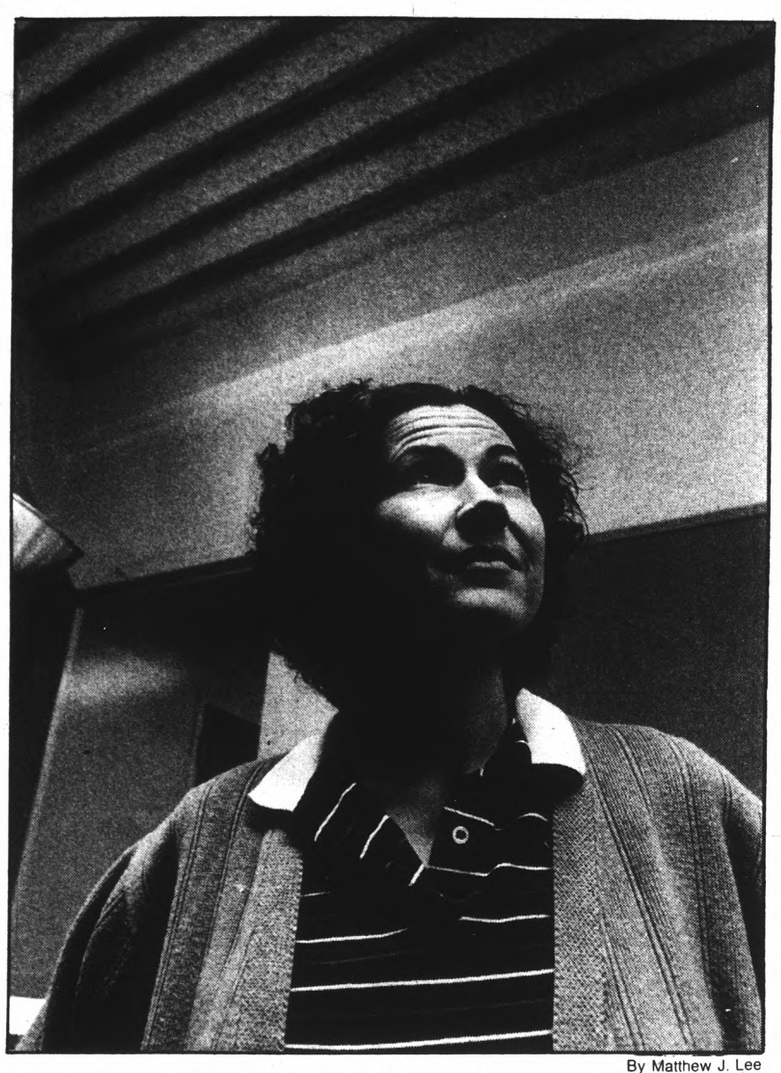
When disaster s



By Matthew J. Lee

Leanna Noble works beneath asbestos fireproofing.

Asbestos in two buildings

Workers question safety of low-level exposure

By John Moses

Students and employees who work or spend time in parts of McKenna Theatre and the Business Building expose themselves to low levels of cancer-causing asbestos fibers.

The fibers come from asbestos mixtures sprayed onto some ceilings before 1975, when the mineral was banned by the federal government because it causes lung and intestinal diseases.

Campus environmental officer Henry Queen and a technician from the County Health Department took scrapings of the steel beams in the Business Building after Management and Marketing secretary Kas Pilon complained to the university last year.

University officials plan to remove a ceiling coated with blown-on asbestos plaster in the McKenna Theatre lobby. The decorative sound-proofing above the outer lobby is pockmarked and gouged, and strands of the material hang from around a light fixture.

But campus safety officers deemed safe the steel beams coated with an asbestos fireproofing in 20 offices in the Business Building because the asbestos concentration is .25 percent less than the lowest level considered hazardous, 1 percent.

A test done in 1981 by the California Occupational Safety and Health Association found that the ceiling outside the theater expelled .6 percent asbestos particles over an eight-hour period. The federal danger limit is 2 percent. The university, anticipating lowered OSHA danger levels, applied for funds to remove the ceiling in 1981.

Queen said the beams are safe. Workers in that area have nothing to fear from the beams because the asbestos is sealed in, he said. "Asbestos is not a hazard as long as the fibers do not become airborne."

Clerical assistant Leanna Noble is among a group of third-floor workers who do not trust Queen's analysis of the asbestos hazard. She said there were no air samples taken and no tests were done to see how well the coating actually sticks to the beams.

But in trying to enlist off-campus aid, Noble said she has been led on a "runaround." She has gone from the city to the county to the state, and finally to the Environmental Protection Agency. Each, she said, referred her back to Queen's office.

"I've found that when there's a law written, they always write a little exception in it. They're always eager to refer you back," she said.

Noble also said that water seeps in from roof leaks in some of the offices, damaging the asbestos coating.

Queen said that a water leak would "not necessarily" harm the coating, and noted that water is often used to contain asbestos fibers. Were there any danger, Queen said, the asbestos would have been removed.

"Once we run the test we know what we're dealing with. If it's a high concentration of asbestos, we take immediate action."

> "Asbestos is not a hazard as long as the fibers do not become airborne."
>
> — Henry Queen
> campus environmental officer

Director of Plant Operations David Howard said he knows of no water leaks in that building, but will investigate Noble's claim.

Noble's last off-campus contact was EPA compliance monitor John Oakes. Oakes, who monitors asbestos use in public and private elementary and high schools, said the EPA has no jurisdiction over universities. Even when it has jurisdiction, Oakes said it can at best force the posting of warning signs.

Oakes said he told Noble that the asbestos levels in the Business Building are considered safe and sent her materials from the federal register spelling out the safety standards.

Oakes did not minimize the dangers of asbestos itself. Noting that nothing can destroy it, he said the fibers "have a tendency, like a fishhook, to imbed themselves in the tissue of the lung, and from there can travel and lodge in other parts of the body."

Since asbestos was identitifed as a carcinogen, Plant Operations personnel have pinpointed areas where it was used and have removed it from all areas where it endangered the public, Howard said. Some asbestos is still left exposed in tunnels and rooms used by only maintenance personnel, but he said people using those areas wear protective gear.

Plans to pull down the ceiling in McKenna Theatre's lobby have been pending since 1981, when a similar ceiling was removed from another part of the theater. That cost $9,000.

Plant Operations recently received a bid for double that amount to replace the second ceiling, and Howard said it now has the money budgeted for the project and will shop for a lower bidder.

Howard said he expects the project to be completed by July.

Campus PCB removal hampered by fund shortage

By Phillip Epps

SF State administrators have "no timetable" to remove 15 potentially dangerous PCB-laden transformers from nine campus buildings — including the Student Union, the dormitories and library — because of the expense and enormity of the job.

David Howard, director of facilities planning and operations, said "PCBs on campus are certainly a serious problem. We have been very sensitive to the PCB question. In the event of a fire PCBs become very toxic. The very reason for concern is that the transformers might start a fire."

Howard said PG&E has a "four-year commitment" to remove its PCB transformers from the city. SF State would remove its transformers "definitely by that time." PG&E began the replacement process last fall.

The huge disposal job of the toxic substance from private and public institutions requires years of work, astronomical funds and public patience, he said. Some large government and private buildings in the city still have considerable amounts of the toxic material, despite the Environmental Protection Agency's 1979 ban of the manufacture, sale and use of PCBs in the United States.

The EPA is the regulating agency and it currently requires that transformers with PCBs are removed as soon as they leak or become faulty, said Al Zempsky, spokesman for the EPA. "There is no immediate requirement to stop using that material."

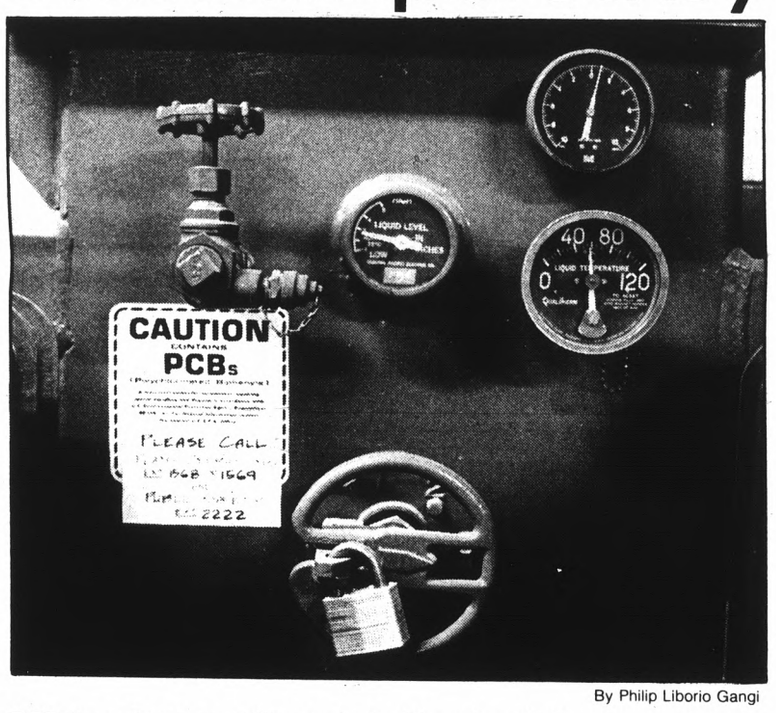
The transformer that exploded, set fire to a highrise and contaminated two blocks of downtown San Francisco on May 16 was not leaky or faulty at the time of the last inspection, said Philip Day of the mayor's office of emergency services.

"The transformer was not an old one. It malfunctioned and started an electrical fire that had PCB smoke coming out," said Day. There have been three PCB related fires in the United States — two of those in San Francisco.

Mayor Dianne Feinstein has taken very aggressive action against PCB transformers in the city limits, said Howard. In a statement after the downtown explosion, the mayor said, "I am more and more concerned about PCB. It is clear that because of the earthquake propensity of the city that the PCB problem is emerging as increasingly dangerous."

Howard said PCB transformers are always a "potential problem" and that removal of them is hampered by a shortage of money. "The state is concentrating on the 'leakers' first. There is not enough money in the country now (for toxic clean-up). The concerned agencies have to look at the practical aspects and set priorities."

At SF State all transformers are locked in rooms that are located out of the path of most students. They are inspected weekly for leaks and have "almost 99 percent chance of not being a hazard." The "top priority" removal of PCB transformers are the ones found in the Student Union basement near the kitchen.



By Philip Liborio Gangi

PCB transformers still remain in Thornton Hall.

"We have treated the Student Union as a critical location," he said.

The other 13 transformers are located in Thornton and Hensill halls, Cox Stadium, the Education and Old Science buildings, the library, plant operations and the dorms.

PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are "resistant" toxins because the are insoluble in water, soluble in fats and are very resistant to biological and chemical degradation. This makes them "ideal" for concentration in food chains. According to an EPA report, "By 1976 at least 98 percent of all Americans had detectable levels of PCBs in their fatty tissues." This includes the milk of nearly one third of nursing mothers tested in a 1975 EPA survey.

PCBs are used as a coolant and insulator in large electrical transformers and capacitors, pesticide extenders, softeners in plastics, paints and rubber and as an additive in ink, adhesives and duplication paper.

Long-term effects of PCB toxicity are not yet known but studies show a link between exposure to the compound and cancer. PCBs are said to have a two- to three-decade cancer latency period.

Concentrations of PCBs, according to a Food and Drug Administration report, have been found in dairy products, poultry, eggs and fish. "Since 1966 scientists have found contamination from PCBs almost everywhere."

In 1968, about 1,100 Japanese had painful skin problems and liver damage after they ate rice oil accidentally contaminated with high levels of PCBs. Since then most industrialized nations have banned the manufacture and use of these toxins.

Dr. Jim Buchanan, of the poison control center at SF General Hospital, said, "Contact of PCBs on the skin can cause an irritation called chloracne." It often shows up a couple of days after exposure.

"Some of the big problems come in when there is a fire involved. Combustion fires are terribly irritating to the lungs, as the greatest danger is when the material is burning," added Buchanan.

Howard said that SF State is "relatively safe" from the threat of a PCB-related fire. "The first priority is the health and safety of everyone here. The hazards to life are reacted to immediately. No one is exposed to PCBs on this campus."

Roger Dunn, chief electrician for plant operations, said, "Our equipment is in fairly good shape and it's not overloaded. I think the hazard is quite slight."

The five transformers in the Student Union and in the dorms are owned by "auxillaries" or private contractors, said Howard. They must be removed with their own resources. It is estimated that these alone will cost more than $200,000 to replace. An estimate for "retrofill," removing the PCB-laden oil in the Student Union and replacing it with a non-hazardous substance, will cost $26,000. "The guarantee is not as good when retrofilled. Disposing of them is the cleanest."

Dr. R.I. Akka, associate director of the Health Center, said the student Health Center is "not really set up" for emergencies that involve toxic chemicals. "We have a disaster plan to mobilize people." He said the Health Center can scrub down people who come in direct contact with PCBs or other chemicals, give oxygen if fumes are inhaled, administer drugs and inform the correct agencies to get the contaminants cleaned up.

See PCB, page 11.

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strikes . . .

Library lacks fire measures

By Mark Lachman

A fire breaks out on the J. Paul Leonard Library second floor. But on the third floor, Marilynn knows nothing about the blaze a floor below.

While most campus buildings have automatic sprinkle systems that discharge when affected by smoke or heat, the library has no automatic prevention system above the ground floor except in the fourth floor mechanics room.

If a fire starts in the library's upper floors, someone has to detect it and then set an alarm.

The second floor blaze quickly spreads. A library worker spots it and sounds the alarm. But Marilynn thinks it's just another fire drill. She has a paper due soon. She needs to finish her research.

Henry Queen, coordinator of environmental health and public safety, said that even in fire drills, "We need the full participation of the student body." Without student involvement the drills do little good, he said. Evacuation routes must be tested and procedures must be timed to ensure efficiency in a crisis, he added.

The library is one of the campus' largest buildings. Its emergency procedure, therefore, is intricate and thorough, said Queen.

As in each campus building, the library has a building emergency coordinator. His job is to delegate responsibility in a crisis.

Richard Bottega, administrative assistant, is the library's emergency coordinator. But because of its size, the library divides responsibility even further.

"Each floor has an area coordinator," said Bottega. If the person in charge is not on the floor when a fire breaks out, the responsibility is passed through a predetermined chain of command.

"If whoever is in charge is on a lower floor at the time, he would never go back to his floor," said Bottega. "He must keep going forward, never backward."

As the alarm sounds, the Department of Public Safety, Plant Operations and the San Francisco Fire Department are notified simultaneously. The distinctive alarm notifies authorities of the affected building and floor.

The library area coordinators move quickly to clear their floors. But Marilynn is in a unique area of the third floor. The phonorecord library is the only department on the floor and "they can't possibly clear the entire floor by themselves," said Bottega.

As the fourth floor clears, a staff member moves down to the third floor to assist in clearing the area. This gives Marilynn time to move her books into the corner where she knows she can study and not be seen.

The floors are cleared, emergency authorities arrive and a command post is set up at the reserve book room.

Alone on the third floor, Marilynn is engulfed in smoke. She runs to the nearest exit, leaving her books behind. But she panics, and cannot find her way out of the room, quickly filling with smoke.

A person trapped in a fire should keep low to the ground, said San Francisco Fire Department Lt. Anthony Rodriguez. "Smoke inhalation is a major cause of death in fires," he said. A cloth, damp if possible, should be placed over the victim's mouth and nose.

Such precautions should be taken even if the air looks clear, said Rodriguez. Clear air could contain carbon monoxide which affects judgment, hampering escape.

If possible, an article of clothing should be placed outside a window as a marker for rescue personnel. "They should try to attract attention in any way," said Rodriguez.

While the emergency coordinator is responsible for helping clear the building, he and his staff should exit as soon as possible, said Queen. Firefighters and DPS will arrive quickly to help any further rescue.

By Russell Yip

Above the ground floor, students study under a ceiling lacking water sprinklers.

Campus still needs upkeep

By Christine Feldhorn

Flaking paint, exposed asbestos, broken windows and leaking roofs piled up to create a $9.1 million backlog of deferred maintenance at SF State by 1983, but with the help of a new maintenance team, Plant Operations has reduced the amount to $7.5 million.

The highest priority goes to the cleanup of hazardous substances such as asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), according to Dave Howard, director of Plant Operations at SF State. In 1983-84, several buildings were cleared of asbestos in the ceilings. However, the foyer of the Creative Arts Building, which has a ceiling of decorative asbestos, still needs to be cleared of the hazardous material which can cause fatal lung diseases such as asbestosis.

Other important campus maintenance projects yet to be completed include the removal of 15 electrical transformers cooled by PCBs, a deadly carcinogen. During the winter break eight such transformers were removed from campus.

None of the 15 remaining transformers are located in areas traversed by students, Howard said.

The transformers are stored in windowless concrete "vaults" located behind locked doors. Four-inch high cement dikes surround the transformer's bases to contain chemicals should any leak from them.

Still, there exists the possiblity of an explosion, which would release toxic gases which the vaults could not contain. A project completion date has not been set.

Howard said he hopes to eradicate the backlog of such projects in five years. "If we could get back to the time where we only had this year's work to do, that would be good," he said. "Inadequate resources and a failure to realize that you had to plan and manage the workforce" led to the buildup of needed maintenance, he said.

"For years not enough money was allocated for the maintenance of facilities, so a problem was quietly building up."

Old-fashioned personnel management also contributed to the accumulation of leaky roofs and dripping faucets. "We used to manage the system by the seat of our pants," said Howard. In former years, "The foreman kept a list of problems in his pocket, and got around to them when he could," he said.

Now, the system is centrally controlled and assisted by computers, which regularly print out routine

See Building, page 9.

Dizzy, feverish, getting a rash? Better check the Richter scale

By Tim Donohue

Since the dawn of mankind, humans have sought means to accurately predict earthquakes. The study of earthquake sickness by the Time Research Institute in Los Altos may become a method for someday warning authorities that the "big one" is about to hit, said Marsha Adams, president of the research institute.

Adams said that more than 50 "dependable" subjects call into the institute's hotline whenever they feel severe dizzy spells, flu symptoms, rashes and other physiological ailments. This data is then correlated with earthquake occurences.

Adams said that the data indicates that certain subjects can accurately predict earthquakes at a rate significantly higher than chance.

She explained that changes in the electromagnetic field, which may be an indication that an earthquake is coming, has a physical effect on some sensitive people.

Eric Fleming, a counter clerk with SF State's Admissions and Records office, experiences flu symptoms and rashes prior to earthquakes. Fleming's illness becomes worse depending upon the proximity or magnitude of the impending quake.

Fleming, 34, described his earthquake sickness prior to a major quake as "someone pounding a hammer on the back of my head. I was bedridden for a week before the Coalinga quake (6.7 on the Richter scale in May, 1982)."

He keeps a daily record of his health for the non-profit institute and said that he had severe dizzy spells and flu symptoms prior to the 4.7 Livermore quake two-and-one-half weeks ago.

Adams added that Fleming had a 80 percent accuracy rate for predicting earthquakes last year.

A native of New York, Fleming said that he did not experience earthquake sickness prior to his move to San Francisco in 1976.

"Then it took me three years to believe my sickness was related to earthquakes," he said. "It was sort of strange for me to say to myself, 'Hey, I've got earthquake sickness.' ".

He added that he is forced to call in sick on the average of two days a month due to the sickness. "At first, my co-workers were skeptical. I couldn't blame them because this is something unusual. But now they are more understanding."

Fleming said he was feeling fine yesterday and predicts no major earthquakes for the Bay Area this weekend.

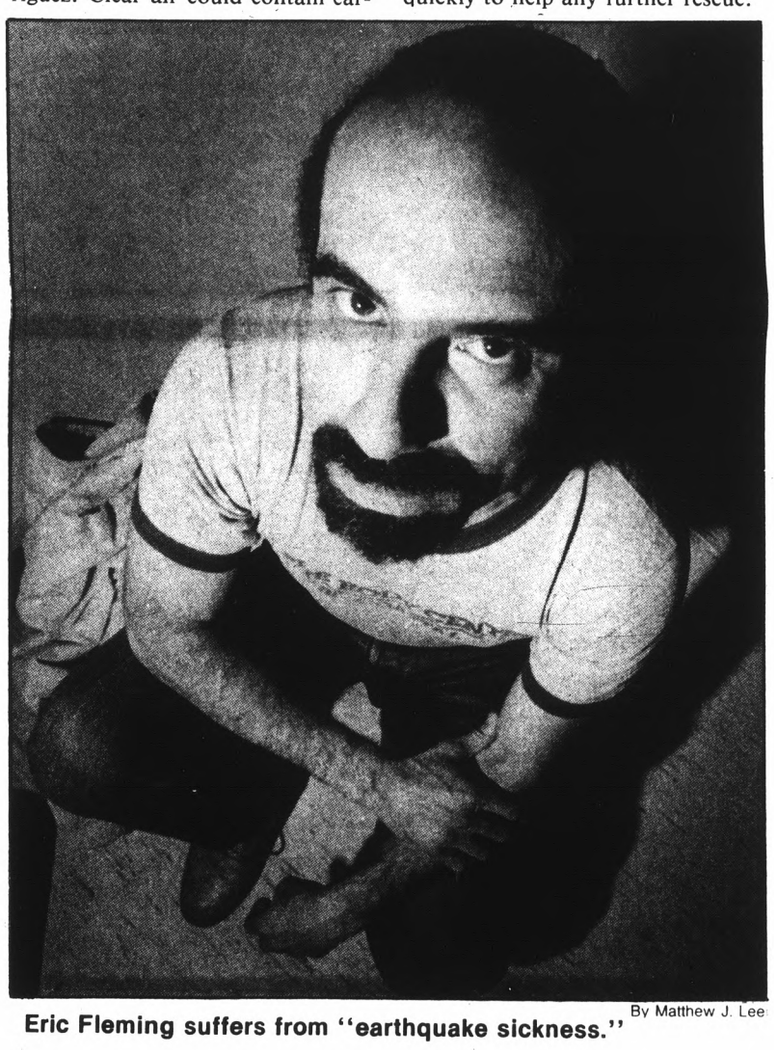
Adams said that the U.S. Geological Survey will not accept the earthquake prediction data that her institute has collected.

Jerry Eaton, a seismologist for the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, called the study of earthquake sickness "utter nonsense.

"No self-esteeming scientist would spend his time researching this nutty method," Eaton said. "They are making predictions based on very, very incomplete evidence."

Eaton said that for a scientist to consider a series of earthquake predictions, the subject must accurately predict the precise time and location of several earthquakes because of the large number of earthquakes that occur daily.

Eaton added that California experiences approximately 20,000 earthquakes a year and that quakes of 3.0 and above occur on the average of two to three times a week.



By Matthew J. Lee

Eric Fleming suffers from "earthquake sickness."

Quakes

Continued from Page 1.

ground actually shifts, the material may become water saturated and the loose sand grains will clump firmly together.

"Something sitting on that sand will sink," said Galehouse. He added that buildings will be more likely to fall if the quake occurs during the rainy season.

Liquefaction, as this phenomenon is called, has always been a problem facing engineers designing SF State buildings. Plenty of water lies beneath the university, much to the sorrow of the original designers of the Student Union.

When construction workers began boring holes under its present site, they found "an enormous river about 15 feet below surface," said Parnell, the campus building coordinator.

To get around this problem, the engineers had to build a small hill and then put the building on top. The Student Union's foundations, Parnell estimated, go down about 32 feet.

He believes the building is "very safe" because it is so well-anchored by steel and diagonal columns. He also gives high marks to the Student Health Center, the New Administration Building and Hensill Hall, which were all built in the 1970s after the seismic codes had been drasticaly tightened.

Many of our other steel-reinforced buildings went up in the '50s and the '60s, before the codes even mentioned "soil type" as an engineering consideration.

Because of this, Galehouse, the geosciences professor, believes no one really knows what lies under each structure.

"You can't know for sure," he said, "unless you do a detailed site-by-site study. I'd like to see one done here. It's quite likely there are big differences in the level of the water table."

Galehouse mentioned a previous earthquake where buildings on stable ground stood firm, while adjacent buildings on less firm soil, collapsed.

"One building here might fall, and it's neighbor might not. Naturally, different buildings will respond differently to earthquakes.

"But the way universities are designed is usually very bad. There are lots of buildings, lots of architects."

Most of our buildings were, in fact, designed by the Office of the State Architect.

Engineering Professor Mehmet Celebi agrees with Galehouse's assessment of university and public building planning.

"Always the owner wants to get the cheapest construction possible," said Celebi, "but the public owners are the worst. Their buildings get less scrutiny than do the private ones."

He points to the wall of his office in the Old Sciences building. "I don't expect this wall or this building will come down," he said, "but it's impossible to tell just from looking at the walls.

"Buildings wear makeup to cover what's inside."

Celebi explained that structural engineers want buildings to have lots of braces, such as the elevator shafts in our library or the diagonal columns in the Student Union, or just the basic walls dividing offices and classrooms.

These all help buildings resist lateral earthquake forces and prevent an opportunity for motion to occur.

The worst places are large areas without supporting columns, such as gyms and auditoriums.

"I don't know the designs here, but all the buildings seem appropriate," said Celebi.

Someone who does know the designs disagrees with Celebi. Morgan Griffiths, associate director of campus facilities planning, said "all bets are off," regarding our buildings' power to withstand earthquakes.

"Thornton Hall was built ass-backwards to save money," he said. "I put my doubts on that and the library."

Both buildings are partially covered on the exterior by large precast panels which are supposedly securely to the walls by bolts or welds. The panels weigh about 2,600 pounds each.

Griffiths said he thinks the panels will fall down in an earthquake.

"I've looked, but I can't find where the builders made secure connections," he said. "I don't feel good about the panels at all."

He added that the problem at Thornton Hall is exacerbated by a water leakage that had developed between the cracks in the panels and the concrete walls behind them. The water may be rusting the steel reinforcing bars, thus, lessening the load they can support.

Griffiths said the walls will be worked on this summer.

"That structural damage is really bad," he said. "You can see stalactites growing up there. . .

"In an earthquake, that's where our failure will be. But maybe the panels will just come loose and hang off the building," he said.

The thought of 2,600 pound concrete chuncks hanging precariously over campus walkways isn't enough to cause the university to do a major study of the buildings in question, said Griffiths.

"About the only thing we could do would be to get an engineer and actually pick off one of the panels and study it," he said, adding that CSU authorities probably would say the procedure would be too expensive.

"The answer we always get," he said, "is that the building was built according to the codes of the time, so it should stand."

The response he mentioned is perfectly legal, even though the new seismic codes reflect our increased knowledge of the damage earthquakes can do.

For example, Griffiths explained, buildings erected before the San Fernando quake were required to be capable of resisting lateral forces of at least 10 percent of the building's weight.

After San Fernando, the required resistence level was doubled.

"At 10 percent resistence, a strong wind almost could knock a building down," he said. Most of our buildings were built to conform to the 10 percent level.

The great discrepancy between campus buildings and current code regulations worried other schools enough so that some reconstruction work was carried out.

Wyllie, the preparer of the state survey, said UC Berkeley and San Jose State University strengthened some of their buldings after receiving his report.

SF State did nothing.

Sikes, the CSU planner, said, "There's no way you could go back and redesign those buildings." He said the building codes had changed "a little" over the past 20 years, but it would be too expensive to try to make old buildings meet new rules.

"If you get an earthquake of magnitude 10, then there won't be a building left out there anyway," he concluded.

Both Sikes and the local facilities planners agreed that the safest structures on campus are the temporary modular buildings without permanent foundations. These structures may "bounce around some" but they probably won't collapse.

The tallest buildings here, which are of medium height by high-rise standards, may actually suffer more damage because of their height than they would if they were larger.

Griffiths explained that the move-

See Quakes, page 9.

Opinion

Letters

Shape up!

Editor,

Last week's Letters page was so boring that I'm writing to protest. Bag your faces. The letters get longer and longer but they don't get any better.

Highlights of the last Letters page include a 10-paragraph rebuttal to an obscure Phoenix story (redundancy?) as well as two more letters in the pointless Career Day flap.

Why waste time with this? It's too easy, like kicking over a card house. Kick at bigger targets, I always say, especially in an election year. Let's eighty-six the creampuff stuff and get down to the raw red meat, because I'm feeling hungry.

Bosta Merde

The editor agrees, and will be forced to revoke the policy of publishing everything unless student letters perk up.

Sha'ar Zahav

Editor,

In a recent issue of your paper there was an article by Michael Taslitz on Sha'ar Zahav, the gay synagogue. I was referred to as "Rabbi Alan Levinson." Although I was a synagogue administrator for many years and graduated from Rabbinical school, I am not an ordained Rabbi. Perhaps the title was meant to refer to Rabbi Alan Bennett, the previous Rabbi of the congregation.

Thank you for making this correction.

Alan Levinson
Administrative Manager

P.S. Ironically, Sha'ar Zahav now holds its High Holiday services at the church where I am administrator.

Help wanted

Editor,

I am an intern at the Advising Center on the second floor of the Old Administration building and am helping implement the summer orientation program for new students on this campus. A crucial element of orientation is the involvement of student orientation counselors who lead groups of new students throughout the course of this day-long program.

Last semester we advertised for potential student counselors through using table tents (in the dorm cafeteria, the Gold Coast, and the basement of the Student Union), flyers posted all around campus, butcher paper posters along the walls by the library and New Administration Building, letters to department chairs asking for recommendations of possible students, and classifieds in both school newspapers. With all this extensive advertising we have ended up with only seven students going through the training this semester.

These orientation counselors are enthusiastic, intelligent and will be great leaders and representatives of our school. To be the most effective, they cannot do it alone. We are very much in need of at least 10 more counselors.

I am really surprised that out of a campus of over 20,000 students not even 10 people were interested in helping run a program introducing new students to this campus.

Because of our shortage of counselors we will be doing a second mini-training program in June for new recruits. We will be having an orientation meeting on Thursday, April 26 at 5 p.m. in the Advising Center for all those interested in joining our counselors. You do receive units for going through training and helping run the eight one-day sessions during the summer.

Being an orientation counselor enables you to go through extensive training in leadership skills, academic requirements and campus resources. Besides the training you will be working with a great bunch of people as fellow counselors and also will meet many new students by going through the program itself. This is a great way to tell others about both the positive and negative points of this campus and really help in influencing the way incoming students will feel about their new school as well as their personal roles and expectations.

I sincerely hope that with our second recruitment attempt enough students will sign up and join our seven counselors in training and implementing the program. Orientation is a crucial beginning to one's academic career and the more student participation we get the better it will be for the school as a whole.

There must be more students who care enough and have the desire to get involved in such a vital program. The school and new fellow students really need you. I hope to see as many people as possible at the April 26 meeting.

Mark Dressner
Orientation/Advising Intern

Nuclear madness

Editor,

I would like to respond to Gordon Sullivan's editorial in the April 5th Phoenix entitled "Ground Zero Logic."

First, those that agree that deterrence is, as Sullivan put it, a "matter-of-fact" way to deal with nuclear weapons, must accept the fact that deterrence has not halted, has *never* halted the build-up of nuclear weapons. MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction) was a reality at least as far back as the late '60s, yet both sides still seek to outdo each other.

Because in fact, deterrence has never been a "matter of fact," as far as the strategic policies of the two superpowers are concerned; it was never the goal of either country. If it had been, we would have stopped the arms race decades ago.

Second, I even question the rationality of deterrence as mere theory. It assumes too many things, among them: a) the rationality of all the people with access to nuclear weapons; b) that the possibility of total annihilation is at all a stabilizing, and not a destabilizing, force to live with; c) that a second strike, wiping out the other country after your own has been destroyed, serves any useful purpose and is not immoral.

Also, Sullivan says "Nuclear war did not introduce evil . . . into our world. Within the memory of the living, civilized governments set about . . . to exterminate whole races. Can we do any worse?"

What point is being made here? Of course attempted genocide, no matter what method is used, is horrible; and evil has always existed in the world; but to ask "can we do any worse?" than the likes of Hitler or Stalin — implicit in that remark is an *acceptance* of our current destructive powers, an acceptance of the immorality of exterminating millions of people (which is immoral, whether done slowly or very quickly). Something deterrence advocates like to say is "The nuclear weapon has kept us out of a world war for 40 years." This, to me, escapes the reality that we are constantly in readiness, we are constantly contemplating the possibility of destroying each other, and that the possibility of the real "war to end all wars" increases with every escalation in the arms race, and every escalation in tension between the two superpowers.

Finally: Sullivan's last statement, that man needs nuclear weapons as a force "a little stronger than love to make him treat his neighbor like his brother" is ridiculous, when put in the context of the United States' relations with the Soviet Union. It again creates the *false* impression that our current nuclear situation is one of stability. It is not; and we must all understand this.

Lisa Hawes
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Gordon Sullivan replies:

Ms. Hawes is right to be nervous about our current nuclear build-up. I am too.

Further, peace maintained by deterrence is neither pleasant nor as stable as anyone would like. But is there really an alternative? When only one side, the United States, possessed nuclear bombs, it used them. If the Soviet Union has any greater moral sensibility, that has not prevented its probable use of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, where the rebels are unable to retaliate.

That said, I too favor reducing stockpiles as far as possible, perhaps beginning with a freeze.

But Dr. Caldicott, in inciting listeners to close down a SAC base, is engaging in irresponsible rhetoric that gives the freeze a bad name.

It smacks of unilateral disarmament. And that's as frightening as anything the Reagan Administration has proposed.

JEPET

Editor,

As a JEPET Committee member quoted in Heidi Novotny's story, I feel compelled to make a few corrections to an otherwise good article on JEPET.

In the section on scoring the test, the article states that a student must achieve "at least a 4 overall to pass the exam"; this is incorrect. A student must receive at least 8 overall to pass, 4 from each reader.

I was quoted as saying "at least half the people have waited until their last semester. . .to take the test." At the time, I was discussing those who sought me as a JEPET counselor because they had not passed, and it was half of that dozen students to which I referred. Certainly most students take JEPET on schedule.

Most importantly, I am supposed to have said that "we aren't judging the handwriting or where the apostrophes are placed." I did mention handwriting because as JEPET readers we struggle valiantly to decipher the most cryptic handwriting, and are reminded by Dr. Keroes, who leads the readings, that an essay that is difficult to read may nevertheless be excellent. But I most certainly did not say that apostrophes don't count. The stated criteria on which we grade JEPET include proper mechanics, along with sentence structure, organization, development, and so on.

We urge all students to attend one of the JEPET information sessions, which are given before the fall and spring tests. The JEPET office (HLL 244) will have the meeting schedule about two weeks before the test.

Elise Ann Earthman

To Alice Walker

Dear Alice X,

I left your reading at SF State on April 3, feeling angry. And saddened.

As a young boy in England, I had to spend years waiting in line for the official ration of intellectual vindictiveness; at home, school, church — nothing was sacred. A daily, stale hostility to the strange that rendered everything tasteless. By 16 I was ready to quit.

Poetry saved me. By saving language. It gave me my passport. Through its rugged, mountainous passes, I met real people: from Scotland, and France. In shorts, not kilts, with varicose veins and gusty accents that made my enforced, high school French sound like directions for building a glider.

So it was that on official forms I began to write "Ruddy," instead of "White." Or "Mongrel." and Poetry gave me the write. Right?

Now don't get me wrong. Sometimes you sang to us all. Deep, Honey, deep; brash-jazzy — as well as flutey-cute. But once in a while, you'd stop singing and start wagging your finger instead of your tongue: a soft core preaching — Blame's drum rumbling in the background, which, I admit, took courage admitting. And blindness, the light so strong . . . .

The spartacists grinned: suddenly Poetry had understood then — ? — and cheered.

Now maybe I'm asking too much. But isn't that poetry? What matters is that the fist of disagreement be raised during any National Anthem, not what color it is. It's the same bloody heart whether it's made in Africa, Appalachia, Birmingham, Alabama, or Birmingham, England. The master's key has been turned on us all, especially the masters, and it was not music to my ears to hear the click of rectitude when you turned on "Whites" and "England." By being willing, in the name of Poetry to jerk chains rather than show how they link us all, you made them heavier. And my spirit sank a little. Bad-mouthing bad-mouths poetry. Seeing things from one side only, the idealogue is unable to integrate the field of vision: color-blind. Unlike poets, who are taken on by the Uni-Verse, not the Sandinistas; not the Administration, in order to reflect as deeply as possible the whole spectrum: visible to invisible, right to left, infrared to royal-blue; whose last known address is simply, Earth. And their sex — both. History is not a conspiracy, it is where the human race is coming from, a race in which, Alice, the poet is a walker against the current, not a competitor.

Yours in Black and White,
Edwin Drummond

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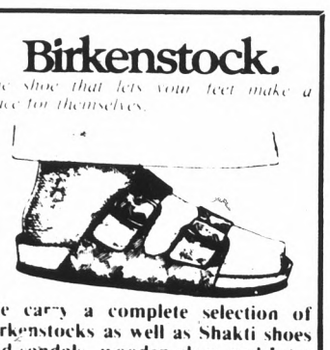

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STARTS FRIDAY AT THEATRES EVERYWHERE

Opinion

Editorials

Evaluations

People are innocent until proven guilty.

That's how it is in the courts and that's how it is here at SF State. So Phoenix doesn't comment on trials in progress, such as Myra Sheehan's lawsuit against the Department of Public Safety and director Jon Schorle.

Nevertheless, a Phoenix investigation reveals a multitude of problems at DPS (see story page 1). And Myra Sheehan isn't the only one affected.

Since Schorle took office in 1978, at least 28 peace officers have resigned or been fired. That's many times the rate at CSU San Jose, or UC Berkeley.

Despite the high turnover, only one of 20 present peace officers at DPS is a minority — an anomaly on a campus like SF State. Schorle refuses to comment.

Finally, Schorle appears to exercise upon occasion an arbitrary power that makes written evaluations and good records meaningless. James Bryant was fired after receiving an evaluation — signed by Schorle — marked "satisfactory." Dave Cerutti was fired only five days before the end of his two year probation period: If he was unsatisfactory, why was he retained so long?

These and other actions can only lower morale at DPS. And low morale at DPS affects not only peace officers, but the kind of protection provided students as well.

In her lawsuit, Sheehan says Schorle fired her for challenging his authority, offering support to fired officers and being gay.

Whether or not she'll win her case — whether or not she ought to — Phoenix can't say.

But clearly more charges than those Sheehan is bringing ought to be investigated.

If not in the courtroom, then in the university hiring offices.

Get shaking!

Every January, it seems, some crank predicts that this is it: The year California finally heaves, shakes and slips off into the Pacific.

None of us believe it will happen so soon, of course, or we wouldn't be attending school 2.5 miles from the San Andreas fault. But there will be an earthquake eventually. To ignore that is just foolish.

Foolish it may be, but that's exactly what SF State is doing (see story page 1).

It's not that people don't know any better.

After the San Fernando earthquake, in 1971, the Seismic Safety Commission began a survey ranking the seismic hazard at each of the state's 1,350 buildings. Our own Humanities Building earned the dubious distinction of rank 54.

In addition, recognition of the earthquake danger lay behind the creation of the new building codes in the 1970s. These ensure that new structures such as the Student Union, the Health Center, Hensill Hall and the New Administration Building are safer.

Unfortunately, no one appears to have remembered or cared that older constructions such as the Humanities Building remain as unsafe as ever.

"I would have expected someone to have at least taken a look at that building," said one engineer.

So would have we.

So do we.

PHOENIX

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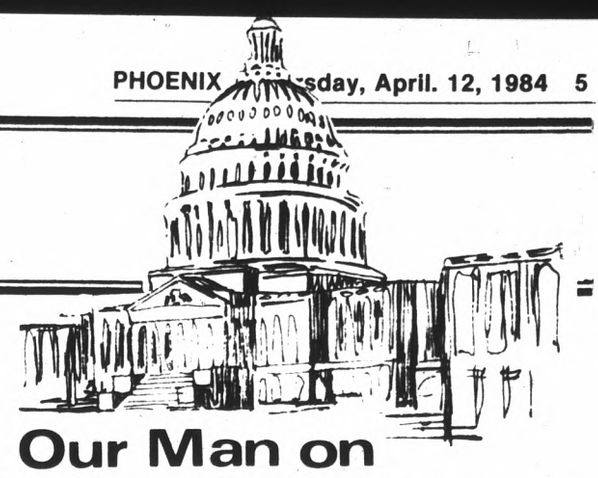


Our Man on Washington

By Gordon Sullivan

Every generation gets its own tag.

In the 30s, all the men looked like Henry Fonda. Their wives suffered silently as they wandered around the Dust Bowl in Model T Fords.

Ten years later, young men exchanged Tom Joad caps for green steel helmets. And women went to work in the shipyards.

In the 50s, off came the helmets to reveal crew cuts. And Rosie the Riveter replaced her workman's boots with bobby sox and saddle shoes.

Right?

Well, that's sort of the way it happened. But sometimes the stereotype misses the mark entirely.

Such is the case with my own generation.

That's the one called the Baby Boom. The progeny of postwar America. The great big bulge that since 1945 has been passing through the boa of American demographics like an injudicious meal.

According to popular wisdom, that's also the "idealistic" generation. The people whose dreams were inspired by Camelot. Whose compassion was awakened by VISTA. Whose vision was enlarged by the Peace Corps.

But today, the depth of their commitment is questionable.

"Voterus Yuppie-canus" first left the nest in 1968. They had a different name then, but their flocking habits were the same: They stayed together just long enough to see Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy through the primaries, but not Hubert Humphrey to the presidency.

Four years later, they stretched their wings again in the doomed flight of "Politicianus Exoticus," — George McGovern.

After that, sightings grew less and less frequent. Until recently, when the no-longer-so-young generation was spotted again by veteran bird watchers like George Gallup.

Their candidate is Gary Hart.

Hart doesn't talk like a pol. And this is a species that has distrusted pols ever since Chicago 1968.

No, Hart appeals not to special interests, but to the national interest.

He offers an economy made competitive with innovation, not protectionism. A military made efficient with reform, not gadgetry. Unemployed workers given jobs not a dole.

The picture is attractive. But America today is less like family than a tribe of families, with common interests but irreconcilable differences as well. And it is not enough to talk about the "national interest."

Working men have reason to distrust that term. The last time they heard it, it was used to justify sending them to Vietman, while their upscale countrymen went to college.

The elderly have reason to distrust it too. For the "national interest" is now threatened by "federal deficits." And people dependent on social security and other programs don't want their benefits sacrificed on that altar, no matter what it's called.

Minorities, finally, have more reason than anybody to be suspicious of the "national interest." Or indeed, any term more abstruse than jobs, civil rights and a fair chance.

Hart may know this. But he has yet to communicate his feeling for such groups to his own supporters. To Democrats who are younger than the average. To Democrats who are whiter than the average. To Democrats who are better off than the average.

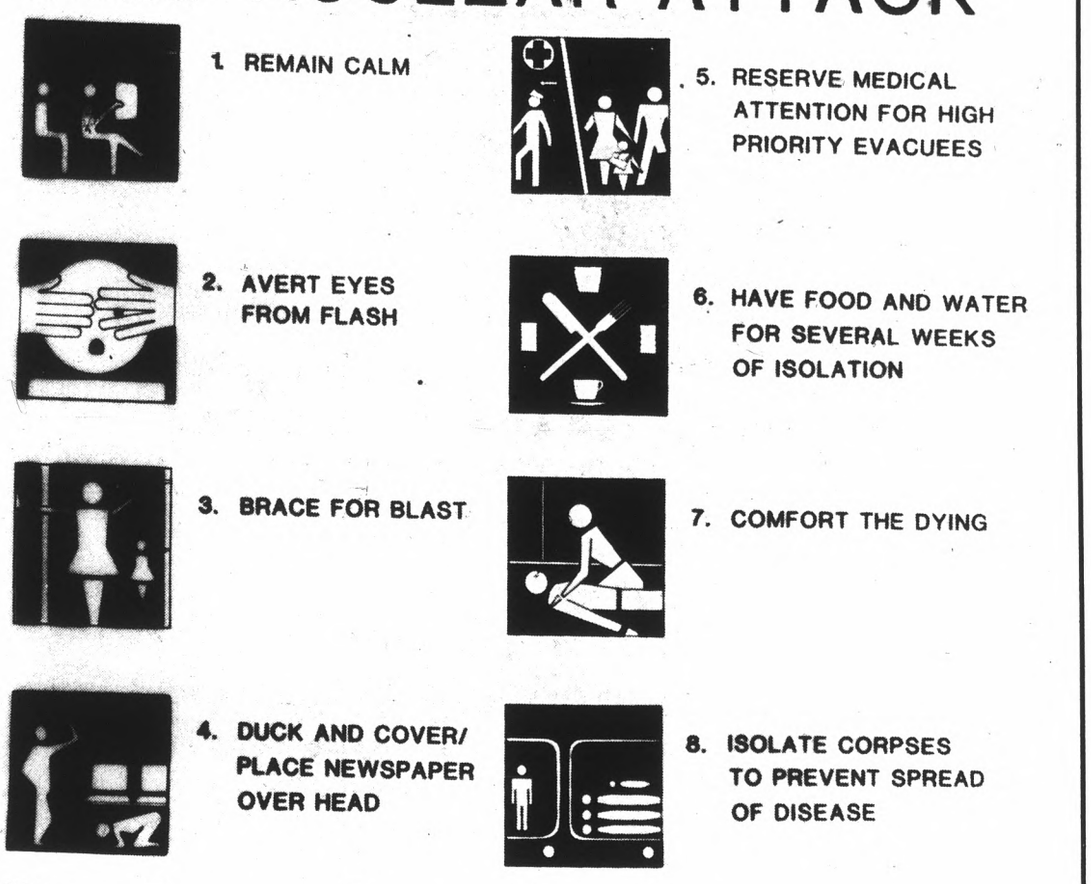
To a part of my generation. The idealistic generation.

Recently, a majority of these Hart suppporters said that given a choice between Walter Mondale and Ronald Reagan, they would vote for the latter.

Never mind that a Mondale presidency would be better for labor, for the elderly, for minorities and poor. "Voterus Yuppie-canus" has little interest in these groups, nor any others that do not fit neatly into their big picture. Their grand design.

For these strange birds, the presidency is not a matter of life and death, or even bread and water, but a perch to take for themselves, or ignore as they fly off home to their own comfortable nests.

And that's not idealism. That's indifference.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8. ISOLATE CORPSES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

Going in style

By Heidi Novotny

The other day I asked my husband, Harold, how we would "weather it out" if they dropped The Big One. "I haven't given it much thought, Dear," he said. "I suppose we could drag our earthquake supplies box down to the basement."

"Well, the government, in its concern for us, has published a few pieces of literature to help us to do better than that," I said, casually tossing a few Federal Emergency Management Agency pamphlets on the coffee table.

"Recently, Mr. Meese had thousands of wasteful government publication discontinued, but he spared the really important ones," I said. "Like this one." I pulled out a pamphlet entitled, "Home Fallout Shelter Snack Bar."

"See, this shows how to build a basement snackbar that converts into an atomic bomb shelter. All you need is a hinged wooden canopy that can be lowered onto the snackbar."

"But won't our friends think it a bit unsightly?" Harold asked.

"On the contrary," I said. "What could be more fashionable? Besides, we could even make up a game called "Panic" for our next Scrabble party. You know, like we played 'Fire Escape' when we were kids."

"But when the bomb drops, won't it be hot down in a shelter?" piped in my daughter Bethene, who is too young to know about these things.

"We'll have an air conditioner built in, Honey," reassured my husband, starting to show some sense.

"We should keep one of these manuals under the snackbar," I said, picking up the Federal Emergency Management Attack Environment Manual from the table. "And we should review them occasionally, so in the 'heat of battle,' we'll have an idea of what to do," I said, pleased with my pun.

I opened the manual to panel 18 and read, *"Every man must be a fireman until fires threatening the sheltered population are under control; controlling the fire situation is the priority action regardless of fallout situation."*

"In other words," butted in Manfred, my recalcitrant son, "Real men don't mind a little radioactive powder, even if in the end, they bite the dust."

I could tell by the grin on his face that he was not to be stopped.

I read on. *"In the event that fires are determined to be uncontrollable, order evacuation of all predesignated high-fire risk facilities within areas susceptible to mass fire and direct evacuees to move to designated relocation sites. Search each facility to ensure it is vacated, performing rescue and first aid if possible. If feasible, move supplies and equipment."*

"In other words," interjected Manfred rudely, "Get the hell out of there."

"Look at it this way," I said to him. "If we Americans build a lot of shelters, the Russians won't want to drop a bomb on us because they'll know that most of us will make it. By building shelters, we're preventing nuclear war."

"Building bomb shelters so that no one will have to use them makes about as much sense as building bombs so that no one will drop them" Manfred said. "That's like saying we should make more guns so that no one will shoot them."

"A revolver for every glove compartment, a pistol for every lunchbox!" Bethene chimed in.

Overlooking her inappropriate attempt at humor, I said, "The way I look at it, we won't know if we can live through a nuclear war until we try. And how can we try unless we are prepared?"

Harold, in his amiable manner, brought the conversation to a close. "I'll pack my extra-dark sunglasses down there," he said.

"Can I keep my Nuclear War Game under the snackbar?" Bethene was asking him as I headed out the door to buy some disaster diet pop and bridge mix for our snack bar/shelter. I had to smile to myself. What would my family do without me?

Elegy to innovation

By Nick Gillis
San Jose State University "Spartan Daily"

There's a dying breed among our people today.

It's not the blacks, whites, Asians or any particular ethnic group. Nor is it members of an occupational or religious class.

Still, a specific type of individual is seen less and less often and it's beginning to worry me.

The innovator, it appears, is dead.

Remember the wide neckties and hula-hoop fads of the '60s? Now buried, they're all past evidence of a sweeping craze which never lasted.

Today it's designer jeans, turned up collars and fashions a la Flashdance replacing them. The people who wear such styles only represent a desire to imitate in hopes of being accepted. Slowly but surely, creativity is dying among us.

My complaint digs far deeper than the fashion world. Aside from clothing, fads are evident in recreation, entertainment and even the spoken language.

We've seen pet rocks, puka shells and Farrah Fawcett haircuts dominate the attitudes and appearances of our leisure time. Popular for a brief period, the rage dies as fast as it comes. Interestingly, the manufacturers are the big winners. Capitalizing on the desire to copy, they laugh all the way to the bank.

What's happened to innovation? Imagination seems to be a vanishing trait among us. The rule is it's better to be out of breath than out of style. Consequently, the country is swayed by imitators rather than individuals.

To witness the results, just look around you. Fads are everywhere! Like a rampant disease, they spread like wildfire until overall conformity grows stale. Soon, another one will replace it.

To see a complete lack of imagination, just visit any of the valley's "hot-spot" nightclubs, where flattery gets you everywhere. Vogue and GQ takeoffs can be found in every corner.

With an imaginary stamp on their forehead reading "look at me," most of them only hope to get lucky. Sometimes they do. Caution: The bait sometimes hides the hook.

As further evidence, we have the ever-expanding fitness craze today. If you really want to be with it, join a health club. But don't just throw your money away. First make sure the place has saunas, jacuzzis, a waiting list for the racquetball courts and the latest in exercise equipment.

What? You say you're not motivated enough to lift weights or stretch those sagging muscles. No problem, just invest $150 for a keen looking warm-up suit and matching headband, then just sit around and gossip. You'll fit in just fine.

Next, there's the one who breaks his back every month to make the $350 car payment. So what if he only makes $900 a month (before taxes) and must answer to rent and bills first. No problem. When seen cruising in these wheels, he's got it made. Besides, when the reposesser brings his tow truck by one evening, he can always rebuild the engine on the old Volkswagen.

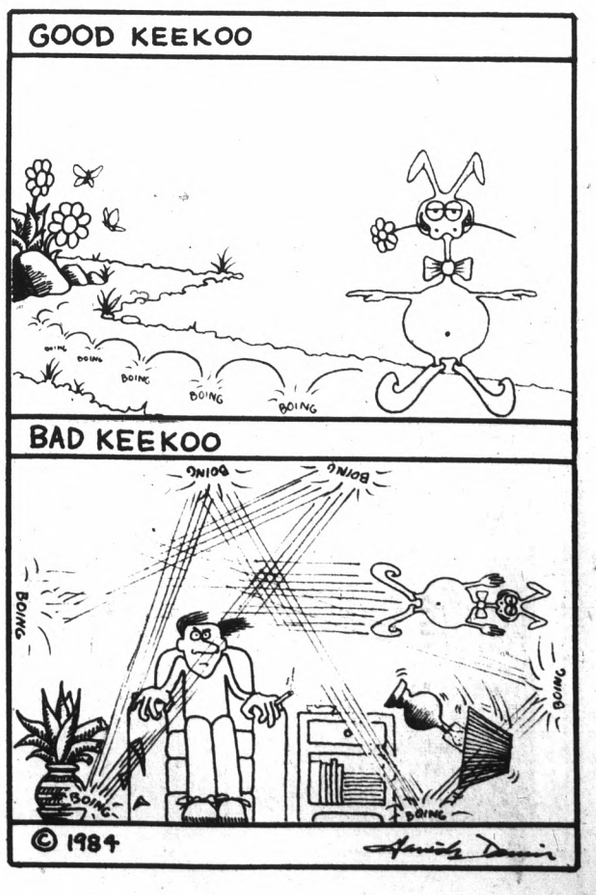
Old fashions, it seem, die hard.

Individuals aren't the only ones who're guilty of the monkey see, monkey do attitude. Large corporations are also quick to copy a winner. Remember all the shark movies after the success of "Jaws"?

Or how about American automobile companies trying to copy Japanese sub-compact gas misers, that had cornered the small-car market. The chief problem, however, is the duplicate rarely captures the original's imagination and flair.

Sadly, inventiveness is seriously lacking today, and there appears to be no sign of relief. It seems better to hide behind a familiar style than to create one of your own. Even ancient proverbs defend the copycat mannerism : "When in Rome . . .

What a shame.



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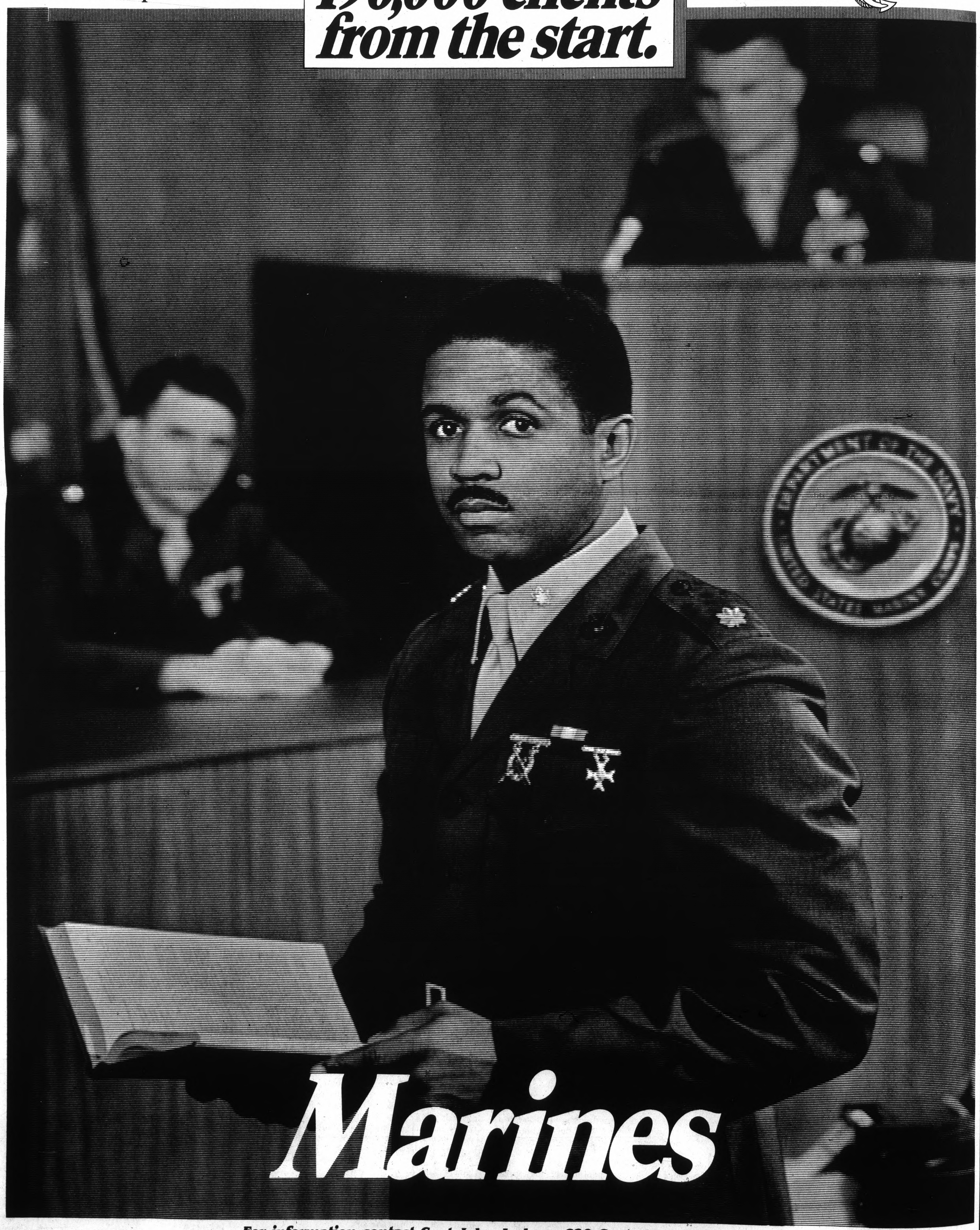

Marines

For information contact Capt John Jackson 620 Central Ave, Bldg 2f, Alamenda, CA 94501 or call 415-273-6126

By Philip Liborio Gangi

Protesting the San Francisco police commission's approval of 50 new permanent cab permits and the pending approval of 100 temporary permits, John Hynes of the San Francisco Taxicab Drivers Alliance spoke at a demonstration yesterday at City Hall. The drivers said the new permits will prevent them from earning a decent living.

Hill bill snubbed in committee

By Christine Feldhorn

A controversial bill linking state financial aid to draft registration failed to clear the Assembly Education Committee on Tuesday, and is "dead," according to Paul Knepprath, legislative analyst for the California State Students' Association.

Based on the federal Solomon Amendment, which is currently on appeal and will by heard by the U.S. Supreme Court April 26, AB 2570 would have required all 18-year-old male applicants for California state student financial aid to sign a form stating they registered for the draft. The penalty for non-registration is $10,000 and up to five years in prison.

The bill, introduced by Assemblyman Frank Hill, R-Whittier, failed to get the necessary eight committee votes needed to move on to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. The vote was 6-5 against the bill, with two abstentions and two absent committee members.

AB 2570 encountered strong opposition from student and faculty groups, including CSSA and the California State University Academic Senate.

Knepprath said the bill was a "discriminatory measure against poor and minority students" because only those students applying for financial aid would have to sign the form.

Supporters of the bill wanted to link government aid to an assurance that a student had fulfilled an obligation to register for the draft.

Knepprath said the bill would have placed both the university and students in a difficult position. "It violated the academic freedom of the university, forcing it to be an enforcement mechanism for Selective Service laws, an inappropriate role for the university to play," he said.

"It presumed the students were guilty, and required the students to incriminate themselves."

SF State fills a need

SF State has been named one of the largest contributors to the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank of San Francisco.

At the annual spring blood drive that ended two weeks ago, SF State contributed 484 pints, a record for this campus, according to Debbie Kleinman, donor recruitment representative.

Last semester, SF State contributed 321 pints.

Kleinman said that the success of the blood drive may be attributed to the coordinating sponsor, Hillel House, and the "tremendous support" of faculty members, staff and students.

Campus Capsules

Oven thieves feel the heat

BATON ROUGE — Thieves who stole a microwave oven from a laboratory in Southern University's School of Engineering may end up getting burned.

"The microwave oven can be very hazardous to individuals using the oven for cooking food," said Nathaniel Denu, a laboratory instructor at Southern University.

According to an article in Southern University's campus newspaper, the Southern Digest, the Precision Microwave oven was used in research projects involving water and sewage treatment.

"The oven cannot be used for cooling because of the high rate of radioactive material which it emits," said Demur.

A copyright statement on the oven read, "Precision Microwaves are for laboratories." Despite this warning, University officials fear the oven may have been used to prepare culinary delights.

Legmen ad okayed by coeds

FRESNO — The woman of the '80s has come a long way, but sometimes she should take a second look.

In January, Universal Studios ran an ad in 150 campus newspapers nationwide for pictures of college women with good bodies, according to Fresno State University's campus newspaper, the Daily Collegian.

The ad read: "Wanted: Good Looking Coeds to appear in female roles in a new TV series LEGMEN."

"Ten years ago I would have expected all kinds of angry people outside my office, throwing things and yelling," said Jim Korris, an executive at Universal Studios.

The Universal ad campaign, which sparked enough interest to collect more than 3,000 applicants, did not ruffle the feathers of the campus community enough to draw a dissenting response.

"You wouldn't believe how many applicants wrote on their pictures, 'I have great legs.' We weren't looking for just great gams," said Korris, who stressed that casting for the young look was a constant problem.

Phoenix ran the ad, but changed it, omitting the words "Good-Looking."

Dorm delicacies dissuade diner

SAN JOSE — Bruce Rich, a student at San Jose State University, bit off more than he could chew while eating a cheeseburger in a dormitory dining center.

"I bought a hamburger and took one bite out of it, and I ran into what felt like a piece of bone, so I chewed it around, chewing it out of my mouth, and it wasn't a bone at all. It was a piece of wire about one-eighth of an inch long," said Rich, according to the Spartan Daily, SJSU's campus newspaper.

Rich, who was not injured in the incident became upset and demanded that all the hamburgers in the cafeteria be thrown out, said Lorraine David, director of food services.

"It was an assumption on his part that it was in the meat," said David, citing that the metal could have been embedded in any part of the cheeseburger. As a result, all the suppliers of the product have been notified. The Health Department was also told of the incident.

"I don't think their food is high enough quality to eat anymore. It's like going to a restaurant and finding cockroaches all over the place. You just don't go to that restaurant anymore," Rich said.

Professor aides Olympic athletes

LOS ANGELES — A professor at the University of California, Los Angeles is helping the U.S. Olympic team go for the gold.

Robert Gregor, associate professor of kinesiology, is able to find flaws in the athletes' techniques by using a high speed camera and a computer, according to a UC news service.

"From a mechanical standpoint we can look at the shot-put, the discus throw, or the javelin throw, and say what is desirable and what is not," said Gregor. "We look at such things as the velocity at which the javelin is released, the angle it follows and its acceleration. We may even be able to work with designers to devise a better javelin."

While a better understanding of mechanics and technique will increase the athletes' chances in the Summer Olympics, Gregor stressed that the Olympic athlete's most valuable asset is his raw ability and desire to win.

"The elite athlete has an exceptional amount of strength, speed and physiological assets. Some people could never become elite athletes because they don't have the basic physiology," Gregor said.

AS president criticized

SAN JOSE — Mexican American students at San Jose State are outraged at "racist statements" made by Associated Students President Michael Schneider and have called for a public apology.

Schneider has received heavy criticism for public statements many felt were racist, one of which referred to a Mexican-American as a "bean dip," reported campus newspaper the Spartan Daily.

As a result of his comment, students said they would like to see him resign and take a course in ethnic studies.

"I have no problems with apologizing and it's not just to get me off the hook. . .I'll apologize as many times as you feel necessary," said Schneider.

The Spartan Daily has also come under fire for coverage of Schneider's election night comments, and for publishing a political cartoon about the incident.

Francisco Dominguez, president of the Mexican-American Student's Union, urged the Spartan Daily to make a public apology for running the cartoon, which he said was offensive to Mexican-Americans.

Representatives of MECHA urged the AS board of directors to pass a resolution requiring next year's board to be "sensitive" to the problems of minority groups on campus.

Compiled By Roberto Padilla II

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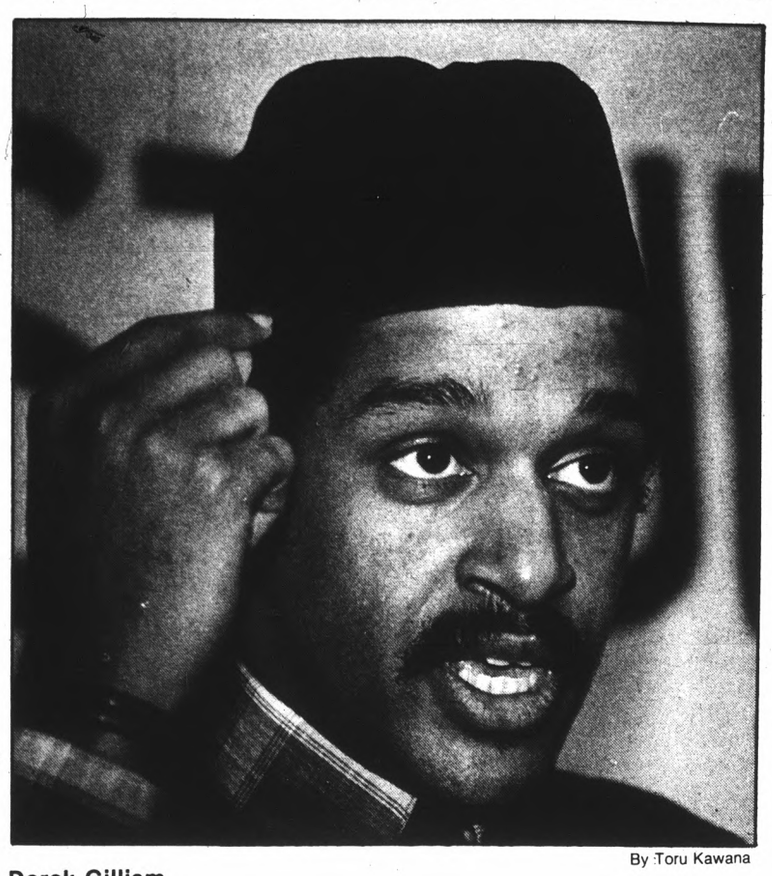
Gilliam finds Sandinista ideology no threat to U.S.



By Toru Kawana

Derek Gilliam

By Phillip Epps

Derek Gilliam went to Nicaragua, he said, to understand "Sandisimo" and how much this small country threatens U.S. interests in Central America.

He was the only student in a black delegation that flew to Managua for a ten-day fact-finding tour beginning on March 22. The delegation included a Berkeley professor, a journalist, a trade unionist, a women's health coordinator and various political representatives. Gilliam spoke about his trip on Tuesday in the Student Union.

Gilliam explained "Sandisimo" as a popular movement that has its roots in Augusto Sandino, an outspoken revolutionary killed in the struggle against Anastasio Somoza and the U.S. Marines in the 1930s.

"Somoza was only a puppet. We know who the puppeteer was," he said.

"The basis of the ideology of the Sandinistas is Sandisimo," Gilliam said. "That ideology forms the basis of their non-aligned position and the basis of their nationalism.

"It's not a nationalist movement in regard to being chauvinistic," he said. "It's a nationalistic movement in regard to self-determination."

The delegation met with workers, students, health officials, the clergy, Nicaraguans of African descent and members of the Sandinista Front National Liberation (FSLN).

Gilliam said the American military presence threatens the "most democratic country I've ever seen." He said the American show of force will only increase Sandinista distrust of the intentions of U.S. military strategists.

"Nicaragua is basically pinned in." He said the country is surrounded with hostile forces, most of which have been getting direct U.S. aid.

"They are trying to sit down and talk with us," he said referring to the U.S. government. "The 'cowboy' won't talk. There is an anger that the people are feeling because they sincerely want peace."

Gilliam said he respects Sandisimo as a "unifying force" among theologian, communist and reformist elements in the country. The Sandinistas want to stress their own reality, he said, not what is imported from the west or the east. "There is a racist tendency of the leaders of this country to think so-called Third World countries (that) if they're not following one white man they're following another."

With the oratory skills of a veteran evangelist, Gilliam spoke of the fierce loyalties of the Nicaraguan people to the revolution and the church. "They have a saying, 'There is no contradiction between Christianity and revolution.' " He said the people seek an "activist Jesus" to help with the many problems still facing them.

Gilliam said he was most impressed with the interaction of the government with the people. The Sandinista Defense Committees, or the CDSs, are the "basis of their democracy."

These neighborhood committees are a crucial element in Nicaragua's defense against U.S. backed "Contras." "The CDSs have assumed the local responsibility of reconstruction on a social, political and economic level. Each neighborhood has a CDS and each CDS is responsible for organizing and local development."

An "accountability forum", as Gilliam called it, is where people can take complaints directly to the government. "A 14-year-old boy rapped to Daniel Ortega (FSLN coordinator) in a very respectful manner and at the same time he was giving what he felt. I never associated participation with democracy here (in the United States)."

Summer work-study

Summer work-study applications will be available Monday in N-AD 354. Students who qualify will receive a $1,250 award.

Students who want to continue working through the summer in their current work-study jobs should pick up the applications as soon as possible. Awards are made on a first-come, first-served basis.

To qualify for summer work-study money a student:

Must have received college work-study or at least one type of campus-based financial aid during the 1983-84 academic year.

Must be returning to SF State in the fall, but does not need to be enrolled in summer courses.

Must have an existing job offer to receive an award and the employer must sign the application.

For more information, call Ext. 1445.

CLASSIFIEDS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Second night Pesach Seder, with SF Hillel, Tuesday, April 17th. Call 333-4922 for info. and reservations.

Today at 4:00 in the Studio Theatre, FREE seats to The Regal Musical Mystery Hour a 1938 Radio Halloween Broadcast.

KSFS's Recipe for a Happy Spring Break: Tune in to Cable TV 35, tune into Cable Radio 100.7 FM. Win Free Tickets to the clubs. Relax, listen to your sound alternative.

Career Awareness week. April 9 to 12. 28 events about careers, majors, internships, job search. Contact Career Center, OAd 211 for details.

Young Democrats at SFSU will feature a speaker from the Democratic Party, Wed. April 11, in BSS 217, 4:00 pm. Be there!

Handicapped Students! Problems with *Discrimination in employment or school?* Come to Legal Referral Center, SU M113, Tu.-Th., 2-3 pm, Weds., 12-2 pm. Contact Mike Storman.

La Raza Org. proudly presents its Raza Week/Cinco de Mayo Celebration from May 2nd-4th. Info at SU B131, x1937.

Fostex recording workshop. April 15, 9 am-6 pm, Barbary Coast. You could win an X-15 Multitracker. $25. tickets at SU Info. Desk. 469-2426.

NANCIE and THE NEIGHBORS Perform at the Depot, Thursday, April 12th from 5 to 7 pm. Be There!

AFROTC entry exam given Friday, April 27 from 1-6 pm. Visit Psy. 115 or call 469-1191 for details.

Christian Science Organization meets today, Thursday, April 12th, 6 pm. SU B119, or as posted. For more info: call Brad, 346-4102.

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2 male actors needed for video project. Call Toni, 586-6017 eves.

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Vacating Apartment. Selling odds and ends furniture at give-away prices. 334-7150 eves.

Black and white portable TV for sale. $60. Good condition. Call 334-4365.

Moving, furniture sale: kitchen table, bureau, vanity, TV and more...priced from $5.-$25. 647-7790 eves. after 8 pm, and wknds.

HEALTH

DENTAL/VISION PLAN for students. Enroll now! Save your teeth and eyes and also money. Information, A.S. office or phone (408) 371-6811.

Christian Zen. Spend 40 hours in Zen training. April 13-15. Fee: $45.00. For more info: Newman Center, 333-2249.

EROS Sponsors a Bisexuality Rap Group on Tuesday, April 24, 3:00 pm-5:00 pm in SU Conf. Rms. A-E. Questions: phone x2457.

SEX AND ALCOHOL 10 am-12 noon, Children's Hospital, 3700 California. FREE Lecture. ALCOHOL AWARENESS April 14th each second Saturday! Call 751-6398.

Save Your Sanity approach to weight management! This Thursday, April 12, 1:00-2:00 in the Student Health Center, Conf. Rm.

PERSONALS

FREE INFORMATION Guaranteed top secrets of getting 95-100% in Postal Service exams. Send stamped, addressed #10 envelope to: Manor Enterprises, Rt. 1, Box 92A, Nahunta, GA 31553.

Attn: Must contact 2 fine chicks last seen at Pajama Party. Let's take REAL pictures! I'm 37, never married. CALL! W. Porter.

BONNIE HAYES & THE WILD COMBO info: (new record, tour, etc.) is available at: P.O. Box 1124, Millbrae, CA 94030.

Dragon Frog, you can come babysit anytime, or maybe we could see a Bowie double feature.

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Sunset Sublet, 3 rms in Large, 7 rm flat, $275./mo. From May 26 to Aug. 1, call 681-9789 from noon to 10 pm.

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Students gone, but not forgotten

University's audit trail leads to dead end

By Tibby Speer

The questionnaires often come back unread and unopened with "No longer at this address" scrawled across the envelope.

About 2500 of 3700 students drop from SF State graduate programs each year. The university wants to know whether they are temporarily missing in action or permanently out of the battle.

"We can't keep audit trails on particular individuals," said Larry Foster, associate dean of graduate studies and research. "Graduate students have seven years to complete their degrees. But many come here and get to the point of their thesis or field work, then leave to get a job.

"We send them a little note when their seven years is about up, but often the student is doing something completely different by that time."

Foster pulls out a copy of the university's most recent graduate student follow-up report. The report only contains information about graduate degree recipients and is dated December 1976.

"A great deal more of this ought to be done," Foster said of the report, adding that the state of California has not been "as generous as it should be" in funding the CSU graduate programs, making other follow-up reports unlikely.

Many students do not complete their degrees, Foster said, because they have to quit school and work full-time. Another university report entitled, "A Survey of Former Students: Stopouts, Dropouts, Transfers," bears this out.

The 1981 study focused on both undergraduate and graduate students who "vanished" before graduation. Out of 1,500 questionnaires mailed, 202 were completed and returned.

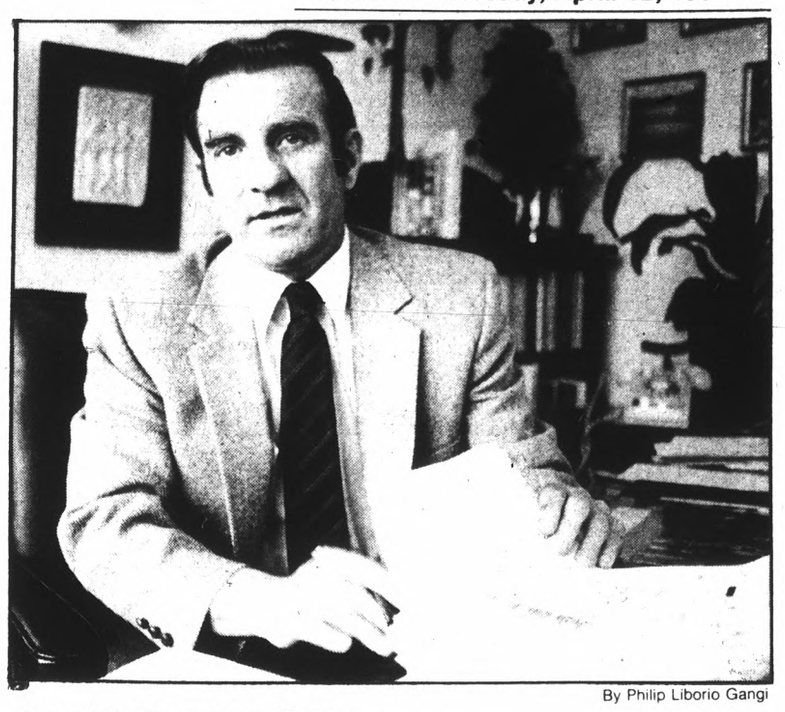
The responding former students named the need to make money as the leading cause of academic defection, followed closely by the desire to "take a break from college."

John Dopp, a graduate student advisor in the School of Business, said many students are unprepared for the hardships of graduate school.

"A lot of students come here directly from their undergraduate school," he said. "They don't realize how much pressure there can be, either in their work situation, their personal life at home or their relationship with their mate."

The high pressure of the graduate degree programs is wrong, he said. "I can't stand that attitude. Minds are too fragile to go through that anguish."

He said most of SF State's graduate school faculty members are "pretty humane," but some graduate programs can destroy the self-esteem of the student.



By Philip Liborio Gangi

Associate Dean Larry Foster.

UC Berkeley grad assistants seek full union rights

By Christine Feldhorn

In a two-pronged drive to win collective bargaining rights, graduate student employees at UC Berkeley have introduced a bill into the California State Assembly and have filed a lawsuit against the university before the Public Employee Relations Board.

AB 3251, sponsored by Assemblyman Tom Bates, would allow UC Berkeley's teaching and research assistants to organize and bargain collectively through an amendment to the Higher Education Employer-Employee Act. Currently, the university will not meet with the Association of Graduate Student Employees because of HEEERA's wording, which excludes such employees from bargaining status.

About 3,000 of UC Berkeley's 8,000 graduate students hold academic jobs on campus such as teaching assistants, research assistants, readers or lecturers, according to Greg Schultz, publicity committee director of the association.

Teaching assistants do a large amount of the teaching on campus, said Schultz. "If we stopped working, the university would close down," he said.

AGSE also filed suit with the Public Employment Relations Board in November, charging unfair labor practices by the university and requesting a ruling to decide the bargaining status of graduate student employees.

Specifically, the university refused to allow any of the 1,300 AGSE members to deduct union dues from their paychecks, and canceled three negotiation meetings in the last two months, according to Schultz.

"Any employee in the state of California has the right to meet and confer with its employers, but the university refuses to meet and confer with us," said Schultz.

Claudia Cate, an attorney in UC's general counsel office, said the university "doesn't consider (AGSE) to be an employee organization. For the purposes of bargaining, they are students, not employees."

Helen Schwartz, a member of AGSE's executive committee, said if PERB rules in favor of the union, "it will mean every other employee organization would still have to file to get approval, and filing with PERB can be very expensive because of legal fees." But, she said, if AB 3251 passes, the question of student employee status will be settled.

The bill has received endorsements from several labor groups, including the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the American Federation of Teachers.

If AB 2351 is enacted, the wording of HEEERA would be changed so that graduate student employees could organize and bargain for salaries, child care facilities and health care.

Teaching assistants at UC Berkeley earn $781 a month per semester if they work the maximum 20 hours a week, and research assistants earn $7.74 an hour.

By comparison, SF State graduate employees earn about $500 a month as graduate assistants working 20 hours a week, but the duties are fewer. So are student fees.

A resident UC graduate student paid $710 for the spring semester; a non-resident paid $2,390. SF State resident students paid $363 in the spring semester while non-residents paid $363 plus $117 per unit.

SF State has employed only 132 graduate assistants out of the 5,000 to 6,000 graduate students enrolled on campus this semester.

termelons," said Larry Foster, associate dean at the SF State Graduate Studies and Research office. "UC Berkeley is highly research-oriented, with extensive doctoral programs. We just don't have anything comparable."

Because SF State does not offer a doctoral degree, most graduate students don't work very long on campus, "two semesters at the most," said Foster.

Although there is no graduate student organization at SF State, Bob Rogers, dean of the Graduate Studies and Research office, said he supports any such move.

"I would like to see more collective consciousness among our graduate students," he said. "The pay given is just atrocious."

Building

Continued from p. 3

maintenance needs for the campus.

Also, the Building Maintenance Team, in operation since January of last year, has reduced the deferred maintenance load by renovating lecture rooms, restrooms and corridors in the major buildings on campus, some of which have not been painted for eight years, according to Chuck Murphy, supervisor of building trades and the head of the seven-man team.

The team makes bi-annual visits to campus buildings to repaint walls, replace floor and ceiling tiles, fix Venetian blinds and replace cracked windows.

"I am so enthusiastic about what they do," said Nancy McDermid, dean of the School of Humanities. The team not only makes requested repairs, but helps faculty and staff prevent future problems, she said.

Total expenditures for Plant Operations are $3.5 million a year, and a request has been made to the state for $928,000 in special repair funds, which would be used to get rid of asbestos and PCBs, patch leaking roofs and battle sewage backup, Howard said.

The funds would also be used to replace the elevator in the Education building, which is "old and decrepit," and gets stuck two to three times a year, he said.

The swimming pool is also scheduled for special repairs because last year the San Francisco Health Department found flaky lining has allowed a hazardous algea growth. Although temporary patching was done, the pool will have to be completely relined soon, said Howard.

Quakes

Continued from p. 3

ment of these structures, such as Verducci Hall, may have the same length and intensity as do the wave motions of the earthquake, so that the two forces reinforce each other.

"We'll get a real rock then," he said.

Girffiths witnessed a small earthquake here several years ago and said he was surprised at the amount of movement it caused.

"It was only a 4.0, but cars were moving in the parking lot," he remembered.

He said he has no confidence in his own Plant Operations building's future during the next earthquake. He uses his knowledge of sturctural engineering to plan his escape.

"This wall will either fall in this way, or out that way," he said with certainty, pointing across his desk.

"If it falls in, then I'll just try to duck it. If it falls out, I'm going to have to dive out after it before the ceiling comes down."

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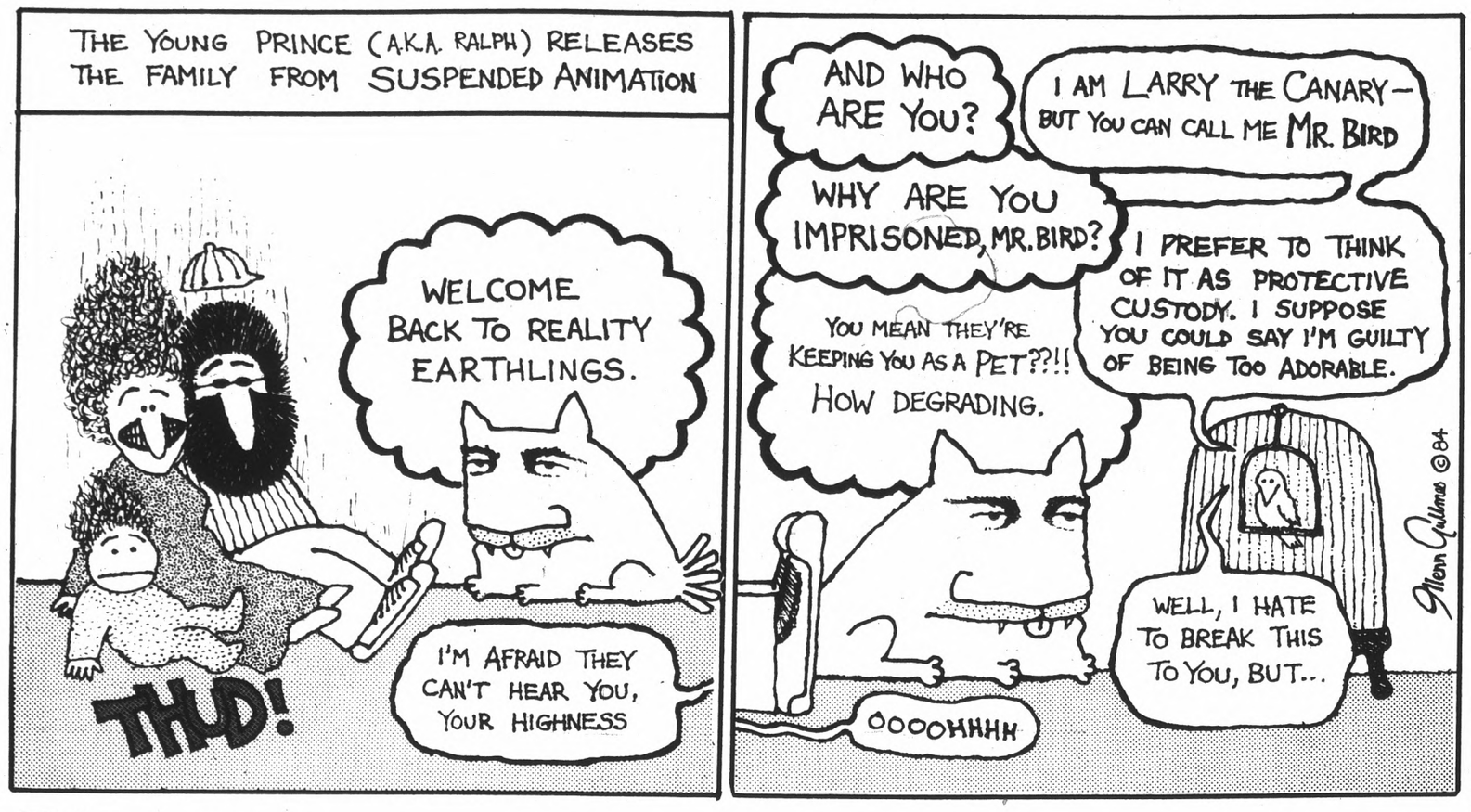
Columbia Pictures

The Adventures of Ralph

By Glenn Gullmes


THE YOUNG PRINCE (A.K.A. RALPH) RELEASES THE FAMILY FROM SUSPENDED ANIMATION
WELCOME BACK TO REALITY EARTHLINGS.
I'M AFRAID THEY CAN'T HEAR YOU, YOUR HIGHNESS
THUD!
AND WHO ARE YOU?
I AM LARRY THE CANARY— BUT YOU CAN CALL ME MR. BIRD
WHY ARE YOU IMPRISONED, MR. BIRD?
I PREFER TO THINK OF IT AS PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. I SUPPOSE YOU COULD SAY I'M GUILTY OF BEING TOO ADORABLE.
YOU MEAN THEY'RE KEEPING YOU AS A PET??!! HOW DEGRADING.
WELL, I HATE TO BREAK THIS TO YOU, BUT...
OOOOHHHH
Glenn Gullmes ©84

Disaster

Continued from Page 1.

side resources in terms of heavy casualties," he said. For at least 24 hours and for as long as three days, "we must make do with the resources we have," said Akka.

Medical aid during an earthquake that occurs after 5 p.m. would be on-the-spot first aid from firefighters. Each crew has at least one emergency medical trainee, said Stonestown Battalion Chief Dennis Callahan, "but the reality of the situation is that some people will not be taken care of."

The Department of Public Safety has 10 officers on duty during the day to help evacuate people from the 17 buildings on campus. Four or five officers are on duty at night and on weekends.

SF State is luckier than residential areas in San Francisco as far as being aided in a disaster, said Tom Jenkins, director of Emergency Services for San Francisco, because those areas will have "very limited aid from us, and only after 24 hours."

Donna Darling, assistant director of state Emergency Services of Region II of California, said, "The state laws do not mandate that there be a plan on a state campus, just that they carry out a periodic exercises (drills). We don't review any preparedness plans."

Fortunately, DPS has coordinated a plan with the university staff and the fire department at Stonestown.

Standard earthquake safety procedures apply to everyone in a building during an earthquake. The safest places during an earthquake are in doorways and under desks or tables. After the shaking stops, everyone must leave the building by the closest exit and assemble in an area away from trees and utility poles.

Henry Queen, DPS coordinator for Environmental Health and Occupational Safety, said, "We ask them (the university staff) to consider several routes of evacuation and several assembly areas outside the buildings.

"If people are drilled and trained to respond with flexibility, then they can handle it, if the staircase isn't there, for example," said Queen.

Emergency coordinators, regular instructors and full time staff who volunteer to supervise areas of each building on campus during an emergency, will check rooms and hallways for people who are injured or trapped.

"We're not supposed to move the injured," said Michael Kessler, director of the foreign languages lab and one of three buildings coordinators for the Humanities Building. "We're supposed to call DPS for medical help."

The 10 DPS officers will be busy evacuating people, calling in damage reports to DPS headquarters and requesting medical assistance form the Health Center and firefighters.

DPS Chief Jon Schorle said, "Emergency coordinators have to be made aware that they're going to have to deal with their own problems on those floors. That's why assignment of responsibility is given for various areas, until we can get help to them."

Battalion Chiefs Dennis Callahan and Greg Abell from the Stonestown fire department will send firefighters out to extinguish fires, administer first aid and rescue anyone trapped in elevators, or under fallen structures, in response to calls from the DPS. There are 35 men on duty at five fire stations that serve SF State, Stonestown and the surrounding ParkMerced and Stonestown residential neighborhoods. Seventy more men would be called back on duty during a major disaster.

Emergency medical supplies are carried on firetrucks and a larger amount of supplies are stored at Lowell and Lincoln High Schools, which are near the university.

If the city's water mains were to break, the firefighters would use their 500-gallon reserve water tanks on each fire truck. When that runs out, water can be obtained from an earthquake-resistant, high-pressure underground water system built after the 1906 earthquake.

But fire chiefs in the 10 emergency districts in San Francisco may have to divert their manpower to areas in the city where help is needed most, in addition to responding to emergency calls in their own districts, said Callahan.

Steve Budassi, paramedic chief for the Department of Health in San Francisco, said that paramedics would be deployed to different areas based on need.

There are 23 paramedics on duty throughout the city on each eight-hour shift and a total of 122 paramedics available in an emergency. Paramedics from private hospitals add to the total.

In order for everything to run as planned, said Queen, people will have to help each other and remain calm.

"Every person has an individual responsibility to ask, to become educated about what they should do in an emergency, what they should do to protect themselves on this particular campus," he said. Queen conducts classes for staff every semester on cardiopulmonary resusitation (CPR) and emergency first aid, and has seen to the distribution among students of about 5,000 flyers on emergency procedures. DPS conducts drills every semester for fire, earthquake, nuclear attack and airplane crashes.

DPS also takes preventive measures for safety on campus. Earthquake "lips" are put on shelves to prevent bottles containing chemicals from sliding off and exploding during an earthquake. Rooms where chemicals are stored have been marked so firefighters can take precautions entering them. Braces have been installed on bookstacks in the library to keep them from toppling during an earthquake.

"The DPS is doing a phenomenal job on maintenancing the building through their preventive maintenance program," said Erwin Seibel, chair of the Geology Department.

Seibel is quick to caution, though, that no building is earthquake proof and "if everyone involved doesn't know what to do, having a plan doesn't make a difference." The people in the hallways and rooms are the ones who should know what to do, he said, not just the DPS.

Seibel said he feels lucky to have his office in Hensill Hall, one of the safest buildings on campus. But he stores water and food in the department office, just in case.

Seibel said he has never been consulted by the DPS about the effects an earthquake would have on the campus, though he is interested in participating in any student-sponsored educational event on earthquakes.

John McClain, a liberal studies major, doesn't know about the general plan the DPS has, but said he knows what to do during an earthquake.

"Generally in an emergency I'm pretty good. I know the procedures, because I grew up in California. Unless I was injured, I would walk home, I wouldn't look to anyone (to be in charge). My first thought would be to call home and let my parents know I'm O.K."

Joan Copperman, a psychology major originally from Pennsylvania, is skeptical about anyone's ability to protect themselves in an earthquake.

"There's no way everything that's planned would work. I'm extremely cynical, based on what I feel about the government, and mistrusting of what plan they would have.

"I look at things black or white: either we shake a little or we sink into the sea. Maybe that rationalization saves me from having to deal with it."

Marie Saxton, owner of Sassafrazz in the Student Union, said, "I don't know if everyone is as prepared as I am, because not everyone has had experience with emergency

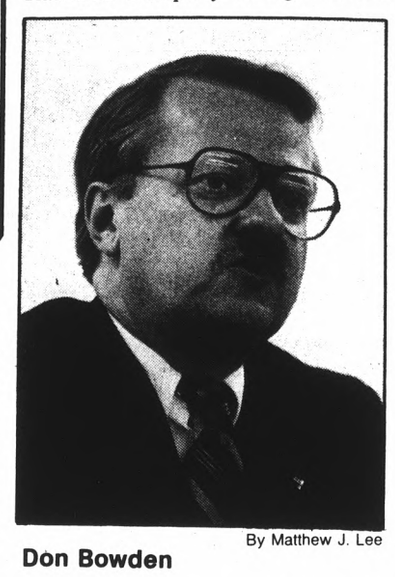
See Disaster, page 11.

Panel debates political ethics

By Ingrid Becker

A panel of professionals questioned the propriety of presidential counselor Edwin Meese and State Assembly Speaker Willie Brown Tuesday during a discussion of ethics in local political organizations.

Addressing Kay Lawson's graduate seminar in practical politics, the panel, made up of three political workers and a journalist, illustrated ethical problems in politics using the recent actions of Meese and Brown as examples. They said Brown's acceptance of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as legal clients and Meese's alleged White House patronage for financial assistance raise conflict of interest questions.



By Matthew J. Lee

Don Bowden

The panel included: Don Bowden, executive director of the San Francisco Republican County Committee; Doris Thomas, administrative assistant to Congresswoman Sala Burton; Alan Kay, managing editor of the Bay Guardian; and Joan Levinson, coordinator for a new coalition, The Women's Economic Agenda Project.

During the two-hour discussion, no consensus was reached on the existence or quality of political ethics. However, three of the panelists agreed whatever political ethics there are have been shaped significantly by the media.

Bowden disagreed. "Ethics in politics is the product of the individual and people have to bring in their own moral responsibility," he said. Bowden said ethical violations are the result of poor judgment. "The American political arena is littered with bad decisions," he said.

Kay, who called himself a professional cynic, said the media has the responsibility for shaping ethics. "Politicians don't follow ethics unless they are caught," he said. "My business is to keep an eye on politicians because ethical behavior only occurs in an arena where people are watching."

Allowing the public to watch what a politician does through periodic mailings to constituents raises questions of ethics, according to some of the panel members.

Thomas said mailing to constituents is a necessary part of the political process and allows voters to keep themselves informed on a representative's actions.

Bowden, Kay and several class members said Congressional representatives abuse their direct-mailing privileges. They said incumbents have an unfair advantage over opponents during campaign periods and that the literature targeted towards specific groups is designed to raise questions about an opponent's personal character.

Thomas said she does not feel the mailing privileges are being abused in Congress.

But Bowden said, "There is a need for reform with direct-mailings. Newsletters are nothing but campaign pieces."

Groucho

I find television very educating. Every time somebody turns on the set I go into the other room and read a book.

– Groucho Marx

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Smokers decreasing — stigmas, risk, ordinance cited

By Diana Moore

Kevin McKereghan looked longingly across the SF State Residence Halls Dining Center. The object of his desire: a cigarette.

"Doesn't that look like a good cigarette?" he asked.

McKereghan, like 30 million Americans before him, is trying to kick the habit. His reasons are simple enough.

"Smoking hurts," he said. "It messes up your lungs. Now my lungs are clean. I don't have nicotine stains on my fingers or my teeth. It's probably time to start again," he joked.

Over the past year, smoking has become a constant topic of debate in San Francisco. In November, Proposition P, a controversial ordinance which restricted smoking in the workplace, was passed by voters. It became a signpost for a trend that had been building for the last decade. America's love affair with the cigarette is slowly ending.

Twenty years ago when the surgeon general came out with the now-familiar "Smoking may be hazardous to your health" warning, the average American was smoking 4,345 cigarettes a year, according to a Department of Agriculture study.

Today the average yearly intake is 3,746 cigarettes, 2 percent less than last year. The study predicts another drop next year.

The health risks from smoking are apparent. Cigarette smoking has been linked to high blood pressure, cervical cancer and lung cancer. The American Cancer Society estimates 94,000 smokers will die of lung cancer this year.

But these health risks, serious as they may be, are old news. It is not the smoker's health, but the well-being of the non-smoker that has sparked San Francisco's smoking controversy. The American Lung Association recently released evidence that inhaling second-hand smoke is as dangerous, if not more dangerous, than smoking itself.

"The right to breathe clean air is really the most basic right," said Frankie Smith, a member of the steering committee on the ordinance.

A majority of San Francisco voters agreed with her. Proposition P went into effect this month. The law forces private companies to create and enforce smoking policies. When a conflict arises, preferences of non-smokers prevail. Should the manager fail to correct the situation, he can be reported to the San Francisco Health Department and be fined up to $100 a day until a workable policy is enforced.

SF State is not affected by Proposition P. As a state institution, it is governed by Assembly bill 2980, which affects 440,000 state employees.

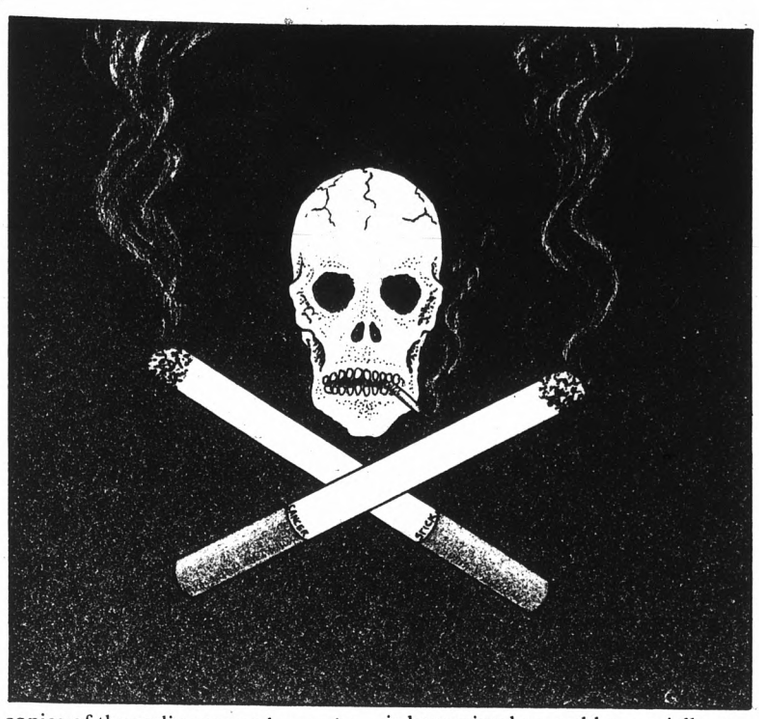
SF State's smoking policy, adopted in May 1983, prohibits smoking in all public assembly rooms, such as classrooms, gyms and theaters. Elevators are also smoke-free.

Smoking is allowed in dining halls, banquet rooms, study lounges and common areas, as long as non-smoking areas can be identified without the use of partitions. Halls, balconies and corridors are also smoking areas.

Smoking is permitted in single-occupant offices, but in two-person offices only through mutual consent. Unlike Proposition P, the university policy requires that any conflicts be reported to the top administrative officer of the department, who will resolve the problem with the aid of a two-person committee, one smoker and one non-smoker.

So far, said associate personnel director Edwin Waite, the smoking policy has worked and his office has not received any complaints.

Christopher Rubino of the San Francisco chapter of the American Lung Association said his office has been receiving "lots of calls for lots of reasons" since Proposition P went into effect. People wanted



copies of the ordinance and more information about second-hand smoke. He also said that within the last year, he has seen a 30 percent increase in callers interested in the Lung Association's Freedom from Smoking clinic.

"Everybody wants to credit the ordinance," he said. "But smoking is becoming less and less socially acceptable."

Jim Perkins, health educator at SF State's Health Center, agrees. "It's hard to be a smoker in San Francisco," he said. "There's a growing sentiment against smokers."

Perkins has been teaching the Lung Association's smoking program for five semesters at the Health Center. The eight-session program, provided to students for $7.50, involves "cold turkey" quitting, combined with relaxation techniques and smoker education, and has a 40 percent to 50 percent success rate, according to follow-up studies by the Lung Association.

Frankie Smith, a registered nurse and former SF State student, has created a stop-smoking program she said is different from all others.

"I give people an in-depth political education," she said. "Smoking is a political act."

Smith is especially sensitive to cigarette advertising and government support of the wealthy tobacco industry. Quoting Sen. Edward Kennedy, she said, "The tobacco lobby is the most powerful in Washington."

"Ten-, 11- and 12-year-olds are being marketed to smoke," she said. "Who are these people who can market anything and say, 'Too bad for you if you die,' 250,000 people a year have to die to keep this industry going."

Smith quit smoking five years ago because of severe emphysema. "I don't want to be one of those people, and I almost was, and I wasn't even asked."

Smith's program, "Kicking It," uses 35 separate techniques, including hyponsis, behavior modification and deep breathing. The program lasts seven weeks and costs $199, or as Smith said, "half the cost of one day in the hospital."

SF State student Diana Castiglia quit smoking last December after nine years as a smoker. She started smoking at the age of 11, because it was "the thing to do."

When she registered for a jogging class at SF State, she decided to quit smoking. "I wanted to be athletic. Besides, it (smoking) reminded me of my old elementary school and junior high friends. I didn't want to be like them. They were stoners and burnouts."

Castiglia spoke of childhood smoking and peer pressure. According to a Michigan-based study of 18,000 high school students, high school smoking has decreased, dropping from 28 to 21 percent in the past 10 years.

Maybe it's social pressure. Perkins, Smith and Rubino all seem to think so, though Rubino said social pressure has also made health risks more publicized.

"Smokers rationalize the health hazards, but when it becomes daily news, it's harder to ignore," he said. "Nine out of 10 smokers want to quit, and there's never been a better time."

PCB

Continued from page 2.

Buchanan said the first step in an emergency toxic spill is to clear the immediate area where there might be further exposure.

Henry C. Queen, environmental health and occupational safety coordinator, said, "We've taken several precautions to minimize the risks. We inventoried all PCB transformers on campus. For the possibility of a leak we put what they call a dyke around the whole unit. It is hermetically sealed with a material that will hold PCBs so it doesn't get into the ground and into our water systems."

In the case of a spill, said Queen, "We would put into effect our chemical spill and emergency preparedness plan. It includes all kinds of contingencies that might happen. We contain the area by roping it off, controlling access and by calling a qualified hazardous waste clean-up company."

Daniel Bronfman, student trustee for the CSU system, said the "California State Students Association expressed concern over PCBs on campuses. We have been doing a study of the PCB storage and storage abuse problems on our campuses.

"Disposal is a very expensive operation. There is some money from state appropriations for disposal. One report essentially said there is a good possibility on many of our campuses that PCBs are being stored beyond an EPA year-long limit. It was so expensive to get rid of these things and there is such limited money available for doing this, it is almost impossible to meet the needs of the EPA."

Disaster

Continued from p. 10

situations. But the university has a good overall scheme." Saxton, along with the rest of the Student Union staff, has met with Queen to discuss emergency procedures. She has also taken several first aid classes and participated in numerous earthquake and fire drills.

Al Paparelli, director of the Student Union, said, "We should never feel as though we're completely prepared. We should always be ready for the unexpected. If we didn't keep working on our disaster plans, we would grow complacent, and complacency is the thing that will kill us."

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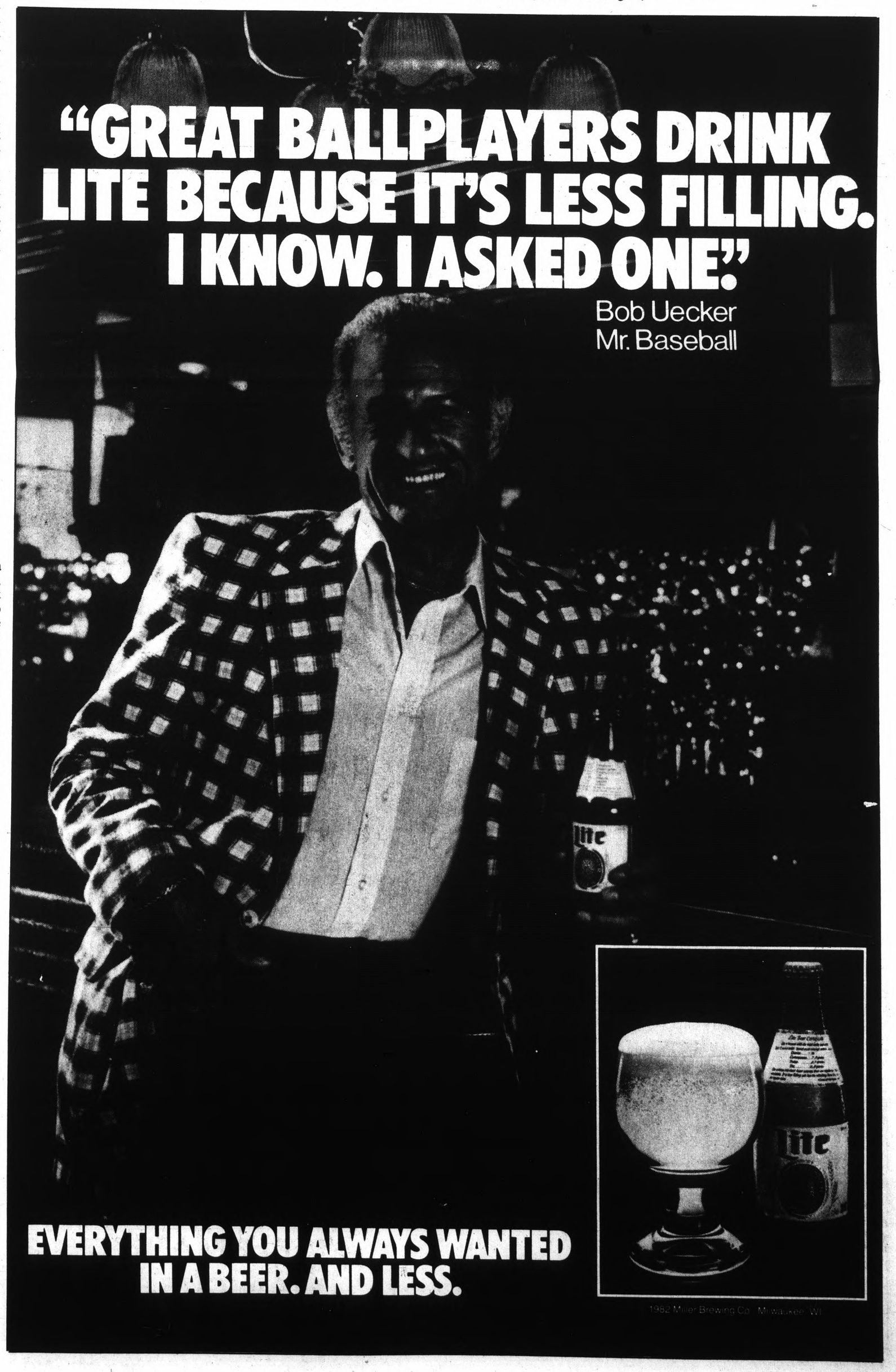
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This Week

Art

"Rolls," improvisation/dance with David Cantanzarite and Lara Asselanic of Red Ball Jets will be held in the Student Union Art Gallery today at 2 and 7 p.m.

"Non-occasional Piece for Instruction," a tape of a live performance by John Brennan, will take place in the Music Listening Center, Pyramid II, Channel 8, tomorrow at noon.

Photographs and poetry by John Van Balen and John High will be on display until tomorrow on the Union Depot walls.

"Impressionism 1984," featuring prints of etched Polaroid photos by Jeff Hillier will be on display until tomorrow on the White Walls of the Student Union.

"Stations of the Cross" by Stuart C. Vance will be on display from April 23 through May 11 in the Union Art Gallery.

A La Raza Exhibit featuring multi-media representatons of the La Raza experience in the Americas will be on display from April 23 through May 18 on the Union Depot walls and the White Walls.

Master's Candidates Exhibits will be on display from April 23 through May 18 in the University Art Gallery, A&I 201.

"Through Japanese Eyes: Nineteenth Century Perceptions of Early Visitors," featuring two sets of woodblock prints from the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, will be on display through April 15 on the first floor of the library.

"The Documents of Futurism — 75th Anniversary Exhibition," manuscripts, manifestos and books of the 1900-1915 Italian avant-garde movement from the de Bellis Collection through May 25 on the sixth floor of the Library.

Film

"Strange Brew," will be shown today at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast. $2.50 general, $2 students.

Today in the Work, Leisure, Time, Lifestyle Festival, "Factory," *(56 min.)* "Little Jesus," (17 min.), and "Writer and the City," will be available for viewing from 4 to 6 p.m. in Library 433. Free.

"Hopi — Songs of the Fourth World," by Pat Ferrero, associate professor of creative arts, will be shown today at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theater. $3.50 general, $2.50 students.

"20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," will be shown in the Union Depot on Monday, April 23 from 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

The French program presents Jacques Tati's "Mr. Hulot's Holiday" Tuesday, April 24 in HLL 135 from 2:15 to 3:45. Free.

Lecture

Maureen Owen and Kaye McDonough will read poetry today at 2 p.m. in Student Union conference rooms A-E.

Music

Rock videos will be shown tomorrow from 1 to 4 p.m. in the Union Depot. Free.

Morrison Artists' Series: Composers String Quartet from New York, featuring works by Mozart, Beethoven and Gene Gutche will take place at 3 p.m. on Sunday, April 15 in McKenna Theater. Free.

Paranoid Blue, a psychedelic New Wave band, will perform in the Union Depot on April 25 at 6 p.m.

The Non-Western Music society will present music of the Middle East with Mary Ellen Donald, and West African percussion with Kwaku Daddy in Knuth Hall on April 25 at 7:30 p.m. Free.

Theater

The Black Studies Department presents "Heritage," a choreopoem based on Countee Cullen's poem, today and tomorrow at 8 p.m. in Knuth Hall. $4 general, $3 students.

"Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean," will be performed today and tomorrow, Saturday at 8 p.m., and on Sunday and Monday at 2 p.m. $4 general, $3 students.

Professor brakes cable cars

By Elizabeth Hackney

An SF State engineering professor is helping put San Francisco's cable cars back on a safer track.

Professor Peter Pfaelzer's emergency brake design is part of Muni's two-year, $58 million cable car reconstruction project.

"They knew I wouldn't suggest outrageous, high-tech type approaches to the problem," Pfaelzer said, "because I had a good understanding of the spirit of the system."

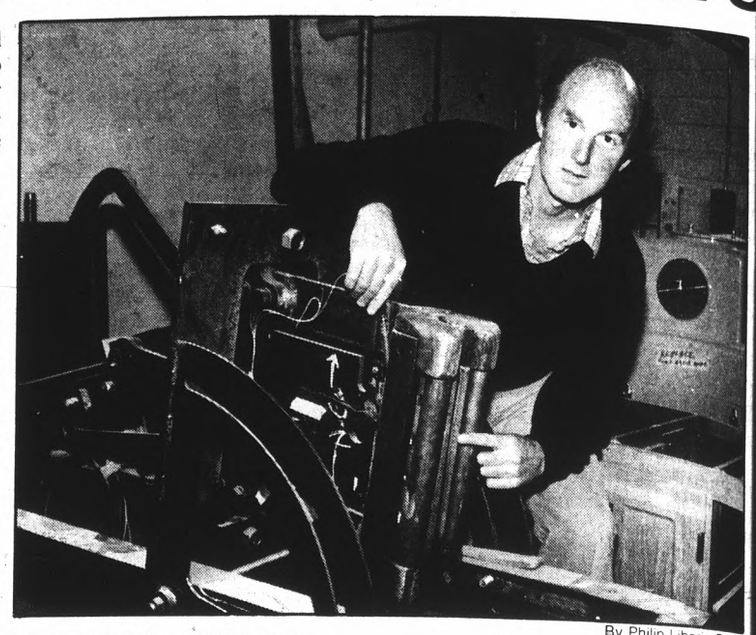
San Francisco cable cars are the last in the world to use the 100-year-old method of pulling the cars up and down steep hills by thick wire cables that run underground. The cables are connected to gears 14 feet in diameter on each end of each cable car line.

The original cable car emergency brake was a steel wedge the driver could jam into the cable slot next to the tracks if the car broke loose from its cable. The problem with the wedge was that it tended to wear down quickly and was not always effective.

Pfaelzer changed the steel wedge from a sword shape to a three-sided block shape that uses friction to stop the car and is less likely to wear down. Pfaelzer called his brake design "an elegant solution to the problem because of its simplicity."

Pfaelzer also worked on a research project with SF State engineering students and Chevron that developed a new lubricant that will extend the life of the cables by 20 percent. Before the renovation beginning in 1982, cables on the Powell Street and Mason lines had to be replaced every three months. Cables on the California line had to be replaced every six months. San Francisco spent half a million dollars every year for new cabling. The new lubricant will be blended into the cable metal and will decrease the friction between the cable and other machinery. If the lubricant does extend the life of the cable by 20 percent, it will save the city at least $100,000 each year, said Pfaelzer.

"Many of my ideas developed through conversations with the craftspeople who for years and years have been keeping this system running," he said. "I found this work very exciting.



By Philip Liborio Gangi

Professor Peter Pfaelzer.

"What I liked best about it was working in the real world versus working in an academic environment. It was a good opportunity to do design, see it constructed and find out whether my ideas worked or didn't work."

The cable car system will begin operation again in June.

Rumble

Continued from Page 1.

the quake destroyed.

The city's fire chief, Dennis Sullivan, was pulled from the rubble of his bedroom. He was taken to the Southern Pacific Hospital where he became the 27th emergency admission in 15 minutes.

Above Market on Washington Street, Brig. Gen. Fredrick Funston looked at columns of smoke appearing in the South of Market area.

Funston and Sullivan had recently lobbied the city for money to establish a dynamite squad that would be used to stop fires burning out of control. Mayor Eugene Schmitz refused.

Standing on Washington Street, Funston saw panic slowly take control of the city. He immediately placed the city under martial law and sent word for the 2,000 troops under his command at the Presidio to march on the city.

Unaware of Funston's action, Mayor Schmitz arrived at the Hall of Justice on Kearny Street. He met with Police Chief Jeremiah Dinan and the new Fire Chief John Dougherty in the basement to draw up a plan to fight the fire. His first order to the police chief was to close every liquor-selling outlet in the city.

Dougherty told the mayor the fire department was battling 20 major fires by 7 a.m. But the firemen could not extinguish them because there were over 300 breaks in the water mains and more than 23,000 service pipes were broken. His plan was to stop the fire at Market Street as it roared through the South of Market. A series of hoses would draw water directly from the bay. Since Market was the city's widest street it would be a good place to stop the flames.

There was never a chance for Dougherty to implement his plan. For one and a half miles, from Spear Street to Tenth Street, the firemen had to continually fall back toward Market because there was no water to fight the fire. Even dynamite couldn't stop the blaze, which reached a temperature of 2,700 degrees. But more importantly, the hot ashes from the fire were traveling across Market into the city's northern half.

By 2 p.m., the mayor and Funston had met and decided that all looters would be shot on sight. In various parts of the city about one dozen looters were executed by Funston's soldiers.

By nightfall the flames had consumed Chinatown and began advancing on Nob Hill. In the fire's wake, tent cities had sprung up. Thousands of people camped out in Union Square while more permanent encampments were built in Golden Gate Park and the Presidio.

It took four more days to control the Great Fire of San Francisco. By the time it was over, four miles of downtown San Francisco was in ruins. The damage from the earthquake and fire was estimated at $350 million.

Shortly after the fire was put out, it began to rain.

The personal accounts in this story came from "The San Francisco Earthquake" by Gordon Thomas and Max Morgan Witts.

Angela Davis Correction

In last week's Phoenix it was reported that San Francisco State instructor Angela Davis was sentenced to two years in jail in connection with a shootout at Marin Civic Center.

Davis was aquitted and received no sentence.

Phoenix regrets this error.

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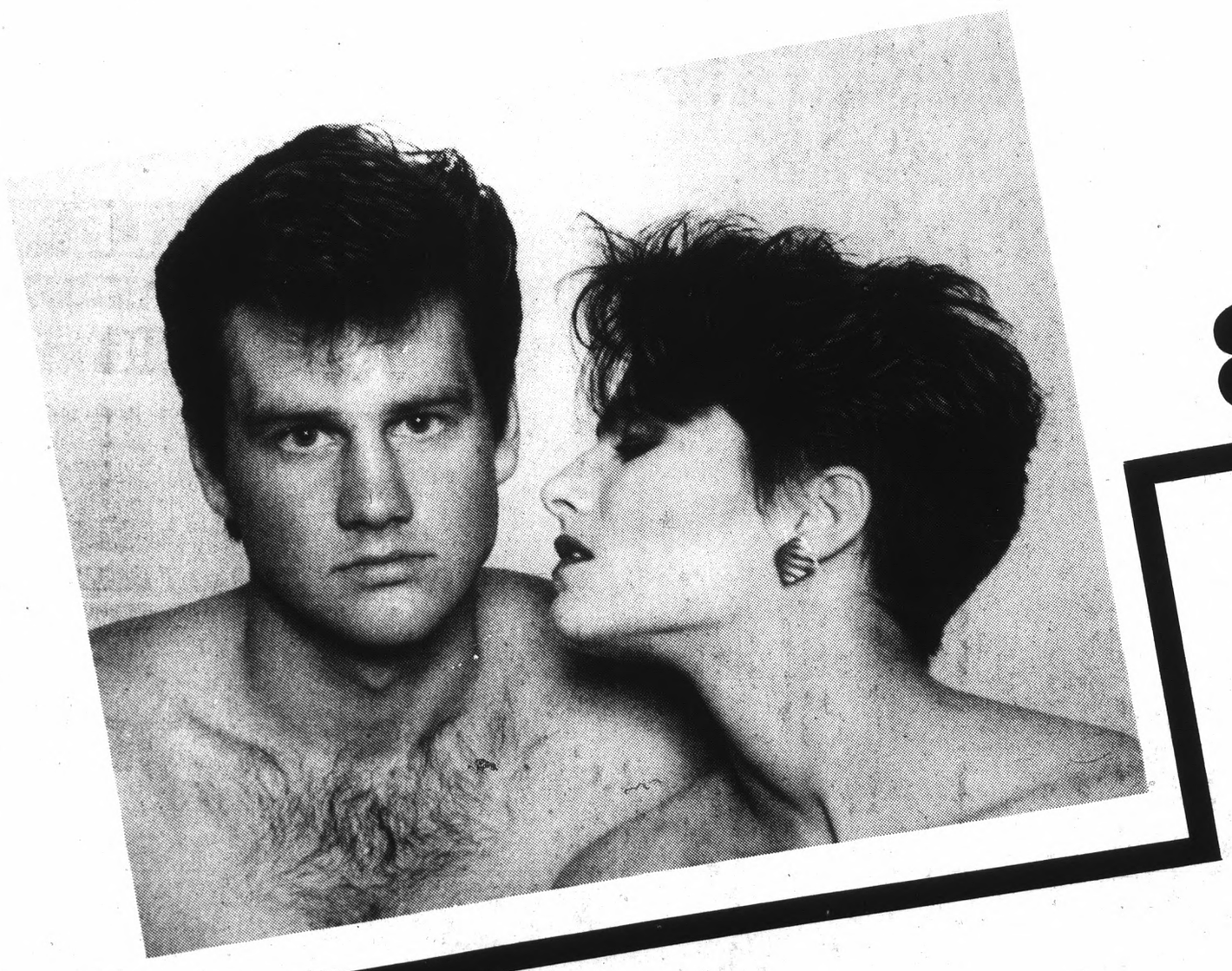
STONESTOWN



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DPS

Continued from Page 1.

said campus union representative and DPS officer Jim Hall.

● When the union pointed out that one of the department's general orders, mandatory polygraph tests, was illegal, Schorle refused to remove it from his books. Only when the union sent a letter to Romberg threatening legal action in a circuit court did Schorle change the order.

● When Hall received a positive evaluation from his supervisor, Schorle ordered the supervisor to rewrite the evaluation to make it negative.

● One officer, Dave Cerutti, was fired only five days before his two-year probationary period ended. Only three weeks before his firing Cerutti's sergeant, Stanley Bennett, had been told by Schorle that Cerutti would be making his probation.

● Another officer, James Bryant, was fired only one month after receiving an evaluation marked "satisfactory." The evaluation, signed by Schorle, described Bryant as "aggressive, loyal, dedicated, and motivated – traits that make him a valuable asset to his department."

● Sheehan was fired despite receiving 18 letters of commendation during her 18 months at DPS.

Since Schorle took over in 1978, at least 28 sworn peace officers have resigned or have been fired. The department normally carries a staff of 20 sworn peace officers. Compared to three other police departments at other campus universities, it is a high turnover rate. At the University of California, Berkeley, the turnover rate is two or three a year out of a department of 71 officers. At San Jose State University, it is one a year out of a staff of 25 officers. At California State Unviersity in Los Angeles, only one officer has left the department in the past two years out of a staff of 26 officers.

"That's a judgment call," said Schorle about the rate.

About the lack of minorities in the department, Schorle had no comment. Schorle also refused to discuss the personnel problems which have led to low morale in the department.

"It's not a matter of public record," said Schorle.

Five former and current officers said they saw or were aware that the "on-call" officer was drunk at the scene of the worst crime ever at SF State, when two students were stabbed at a dance two years ago. The officer "was smoked...ripped," said the anonymous officer.

The officer had been drinking with two other members of DPS in Half Moon Bay.

The officer was never given a reprimand, according to the five officers at the scene. "The chief (Schorle) was there and nothing happened. If there was a reprimand, it was kept a secret," said an officer who asked not to be identified.

The incident "never happened," said Schorle.

The families of the murder victims, Alex Tang and Daniel Tiedemann, and the two surviving students Raymond Ng and David Eck have filed lawsuits naming DPS, the university and other organizations involved in the dance with failure to provide adequate security.

The role of reprimands and commendations play a major part in perceiving how an officer is doing his or her job. Giving or not giving reprimands and commendations has created some of the morale problems in the department.

For example, Bruce Lowe, a DPS officer who played a prominent role in the capture of suspect Remie Tujullo the night of the murders, was never given a commendation from the department or the university. However, San Francisco District Attorney Arlo Smith sent Lowe a thank you note for his work.

Sheehan received a reprimand for failing to show for work one night in December 1982. She said it was during a storm when power went out throughout the city. Sheehan said she called the duty sergeant who said it would be all right not to come in. But she later discovered a letter of reprimand had been placed in her file without her knowledge. Sheehan filed a grievance and won.

That same month, the officer who had been drunk at the dance was promoted to sergeant. Bryant protested to his superiors that union rules were not followed because notice of the open position was not posted for the required number of days.

Bryant, Cerutti and Sheehan have filed a grievance charging Schorle's administration with anti-unionism. The hearing was held last January and a decision is expected sometime this summer. Phoenix was able to obtain copies of the transcripts.

According to testimony, the promoted officer had not taken a written/oral exam for the position. Bryant had taken an exam the previous May and had placed first out of the four officers.

Bryant protested the promotion process to his superiors and indicated that he might take the matter to the union. In February 1983, 20 months into his two-year probationary period and just after receiving a satisfactory evaluation, Bryant was fired with no reason given.

According to university regulations, it is not necessary to give officers on probation a reason for their firing. Schorle said he felt he did not have to tell Bryant he was performing at an unsatisfactory level.

Bryant had graduated third in his class from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Academy in 1978 and left a high-paying job as a stockbroker in Los Angeles to come to SF State in 1981.

"I gave up a job which was much more lucrative because this (police work) is something I enjoyed doing. If you think I'm bitter, you're right," said Bryant, who said he now works at two jobs to support his family.

At that time, sergeants in the department began discussing the low morale.

"We discussed how abusive and grossly misused the hiring and firing practices were of the department. We discussed what we could do as supervisors since it appeared that we had no power within the structure and within the department," testified Sheehan.

A petition which half of the department members signed asked then-President Romberg to review Schorle's administration. Sheehan and Bennett, both sergeants, carried the petition up to the president's office and asked his secretary, Norma Siani, what they should do. Siani told them to come back the next day. Schorle heard about the petition and asked Siani who signed the petition and who had brought it over. According to Schorle's own testimony, Romberg was furious.

"He (Romberg) was quite upset that I had attempted to find out the names of the employees who had taken the petition to the president's office," testified Schorle.

Siani refused to disclose the names to Schorle but also informed Sheehan and Bennett that the petition would have to go through normal channels. A review of Schorle's administration never took place.

A month after the petition incident, Sheehan was fired. During last January's hearing, Schorle testified that Sheehan was fired because she was a "poor cop."

But Sheehan received only two evaluations when she should have been evaluated six times. Richard Van Slyke, a lieutenant no longer with the department, was the supervisor who failed to evaluate her.

"Obviously I was neglectful," testified Van Slyke.

Ed Waite, acting director of personnel at the time, testified his department has no enforcement power to make sure DPS carried out its own evaluation policy.

Fred Andrews, a DPS sergeant, wrote a letter to Sheehan saying he didn't know "what precipitated a decision of such magnitude."

During the January hearing, Schorle blasted DPS supervisors and charged favoritism.

"I think that the type of supervision that was being provided to employees was not on a constant or consistent basis, that some employees got a great deal of assistance and other employees didn't," said Schorle.

Schorle also said that the State University Police Association has created problems in the department. He said as a "statement of fact" that unionization has caused "offices to be burglarized, reports stolen, confidential memorandums taken off desks, uncirculated memorandums stolen from supervisory desks, and then being displayed by individuals attempting to show the management was acting inappropriately."

Schorle has installed dead-bolt locks on his office door and those of his supervisors.

In February 1983, the union pointed out to Schorle that one of his department guidelines was illegal. The guideline read "Employees shall submit to a polygraph examination when requested or ordered by the chief of police during the course of an administrative investigation."

No officer was ordered to take the test but when the union filed a protest to Schorle, he refused to change the guideline. Only after a letter to Romberg from union lawyer Robert A. Jones threatening legal action in Superior Court did Schorle make the polygraph test a volunteer-only basis.

In December 1982, Bennett, Hall's supervisor, wrote a positive evaluation for Hall and said the other sergeants agreed with it. Schorle didn't agree with the evaluation and, although he does not work directly with officers, Schorle ordered the union representative's evaluation changed to a negative evaluation.

However, Bennett refused and testified he then received a negative evaluation himself. Hall's evaluation was rewritten but he filed a grievance and won.

Schorle, Hall said, also refused to pay officers for their lunch periods, which caused further morale problems within DPS.

The union filed a grievance and the university administration ordered DPS to pay 250 hours of overtime to officers who weren't paid for their lunch periods.

Another complaint was that Schorle was dictatorial in his command. Bennett testified that Schorle said in his speech, "If any individual in the organization did not feel he could give a complete, be the word dedication or allegiance to the department and to the director, he should seek another department or other employment."

Cerutti's case is an example of less than complete allegiance. That same month as the speech, Cerutti had given a ride to Harry Hazelrigg, an officer who was about to be hired. Cerutti complained about low morale to Hazelrigg.

After Schorle's speech, Hazelrigg went drinking with Schorle and three other senior members of the department.

Two days later, June 1, Cerutti was fired, only five days short of making his two-year probation. Bennett, Cerutti's supervisor, was surprised because Schorle had told him only three weeks before that Cerutti would make his probation.

Schorle said his sergeants do not have the same standards when it comes to hiring.

"I have in my employ now, supervisors who don't perform to an appropriate standard and certainly don't have the perspective that I have on these employees," Schorle testified.

Cerutti, Bryant and Sheehan are awaiting the verdict of the January anti-union grievance. If Bryant and Cerutti lose their grievance, chances are they'll never work in police departments again. Sheehan faces a long court battle in her lawsuit.

"Most of us think Myra (Sheehan) will become a millionaire," said Lowe.

Protest against Plant Ops

The Gay-Lesbian Alliance and the United People of Color took to the streets yesterday to protest alleged discriminatory and unfair labor practices by Plant Operations management.

The groups, sympathetic to Plant Operations workers, particularly one gay and two black groundskeepers who were suspended last month, held a demonstration and information picket line at the corner of 19th and Holloway avenues. A similar protest is scheduled for noon today in front of the Student Union.

The protest stems from 10 grievances filed by SF State custodians against supervisor Joe Hunter, and from grievances filed by two of the three groundskeepers.

The custodians' grievances charge Hunter required them to bring in a doctor's note when they were sick only one day even though their contract states that a doctor's note shall be required only after three days' absence.

Hunter declined to comment.

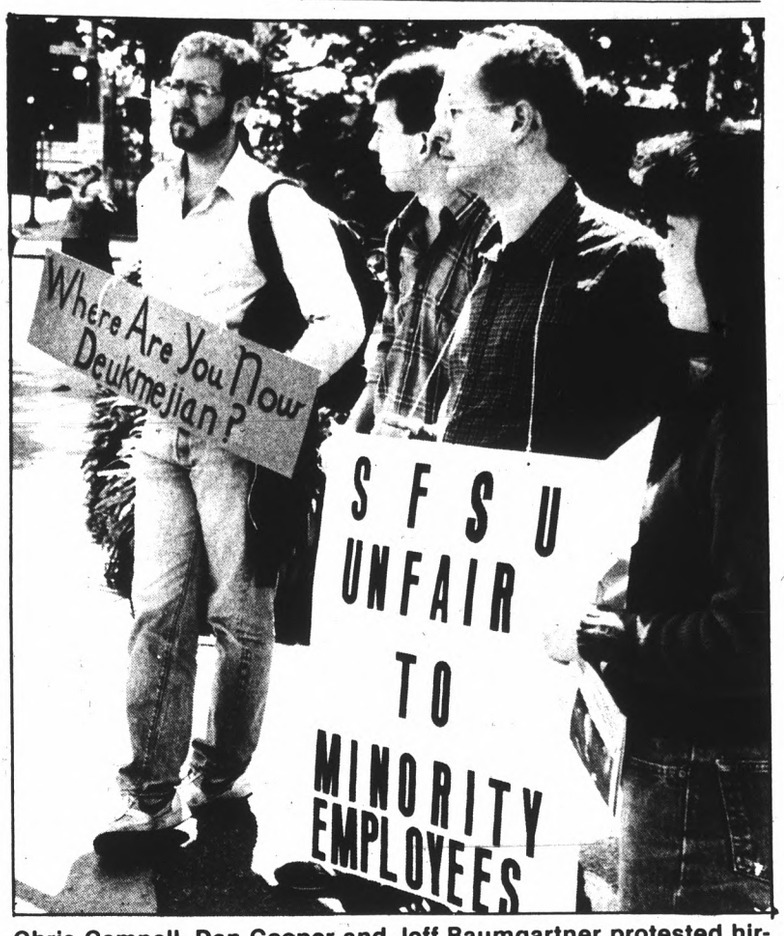
Bill Insley, California State Employees chapter representative for Plant Operations workers, said many employees were denied annual pay increases because of their attendance. "The university is not allowed to do this," he said.

Another problem, said Insley, is an increased workload for the custodians.

"Before, there were 128 custodians cleaning 16,000 square feet. Now, 68 clean 32,000 square feet plus the New Administration Building.

"If you walk through the hallways and see lights out, dirty floors and no toilet paper in the bathrooms, you know why."

The suspended groundskeepers claim they were harassed by Plant Operations supervisors and were the targets of discrimination. Plant Operations supervisors were not available for comment at press time.



Chris Campell, Dan Cooper and Jeff Baumgartner protested hiring practices of Plant Operations yesterday.

Schorle sued for not warning of rapes

Schorle is currently facing yet another lawsuit. In the immediate vicinity of SF State, nine rapes occurred between May and September of 1982. The ninth rape victim is suing Schorle for failing to inform the public about the rapes.

Schorle has maintained that he did not learn about the rapes until Aug. 25.

The San Francisco Police Department officially notified the DPS about the rapes July 17. Sheehan, Bryant and other DPS officers knew about the rapes in early June and officers were closely monitoring the area.

Peter Eklind, lawyer for the victim, said DPS could have notified the public through a variety of ways such as flyers around campus, notifying school officials and through the campus press. Phoenix reported the rapes as soon as it learned about them in its fourth issue of the semester, Sept. 23.

"If you have a mad dog loose, you don't keep it a secret," said Eklind.

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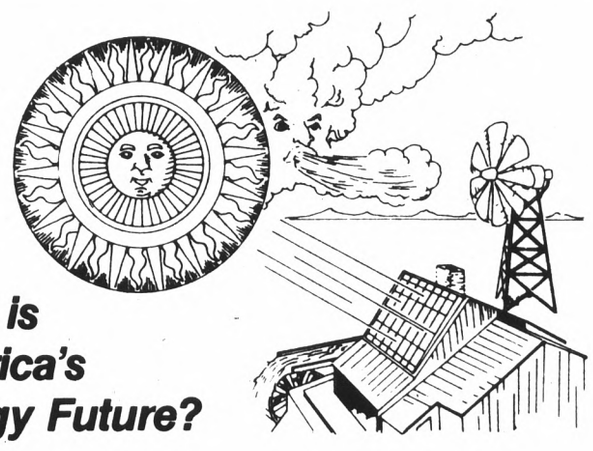

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Arts

Crew strives for perfection

By Ingrid Becker

Every Thursday, five minutes before 4 o'clock, an oppressive nervous tension permeates the air in Studio One in the SF State Broadcast Arts department. It heightens, accelerates and finally climaxes at half-past the hour, when the crew of "Performance," having produced another professional quality television show, heaves a sigh of relief and begins thinking about next week.

"The business of television is a synonym for tension," said producer Mario Cabrera, a BCA graduate student.

"Performance," broadcast on Cable Channel 35 Thursdays at 1 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., is a half-hour showcase of Bay Area talent, with an emphasis on multi-cultural music and dance performers. The show, which aired for the first time this semester, is the product of more than 30 BCA students, who auditioned and were selected for their positions by C.R. Anderson, BCA professor and executive producer of the show.

"The purpose of 'Performance' is to provide a forum for the exchange of cultures, which is something we feel is missing, despite the wide variety of ethnicities living here," said Cabrera.

From an impressive list compiled by the students of performers highlighting some of the best talent from different ethnic groups, nine groups were chosen for this season.

Artists whose performances have been taped so far include: the Musign group, which brings living music to members of the deaf, as well as the hearing community, through sign language and pantomime; the Brazilian music group Escola Nova do Samba and an all-female jazz singing trio, Nicholas, Grover and Wray. From the San Francisco Mission District, the group Batachanga, performed last week blending traditional African and Cuban rhythms and harmonies as well as American rock.

Performances by two dance groups, SF State's EMBAJE and the Atzlan Dance Company will also be featured.

The artists perform free and are grateful for the exposure, said assistant producer Beatriz Sandoval. In the Bay Area, viewers in 85,000 homes can tune in to the cable program. At SF State, the show airs on monitors in the BCA department and in the basement of the Student Union and in The Depot.

The show is filmed as though it was aired live. The shortage of editing facilities in the BCA department prohibits extensive editing of the show, said Cabrera. There are kinks in the wiring systems that have to be worked out. "We are the crew suffering with the technicalities and unfortunately we discovered some of the flaws in the circuitry live," he said.

The 15-member technical crew coordinates a wiring system which sends audio signals up to a separate lab where the sound is mixed for stereo transmission by members of John Barsotti's advanced audio class.

Lloyd Flyer, one of the technical directors, is confident the crew can handle anything. "'Performance' is something everyone has taken to heart. Everyone in this crew is so talented my job is easy," he said.

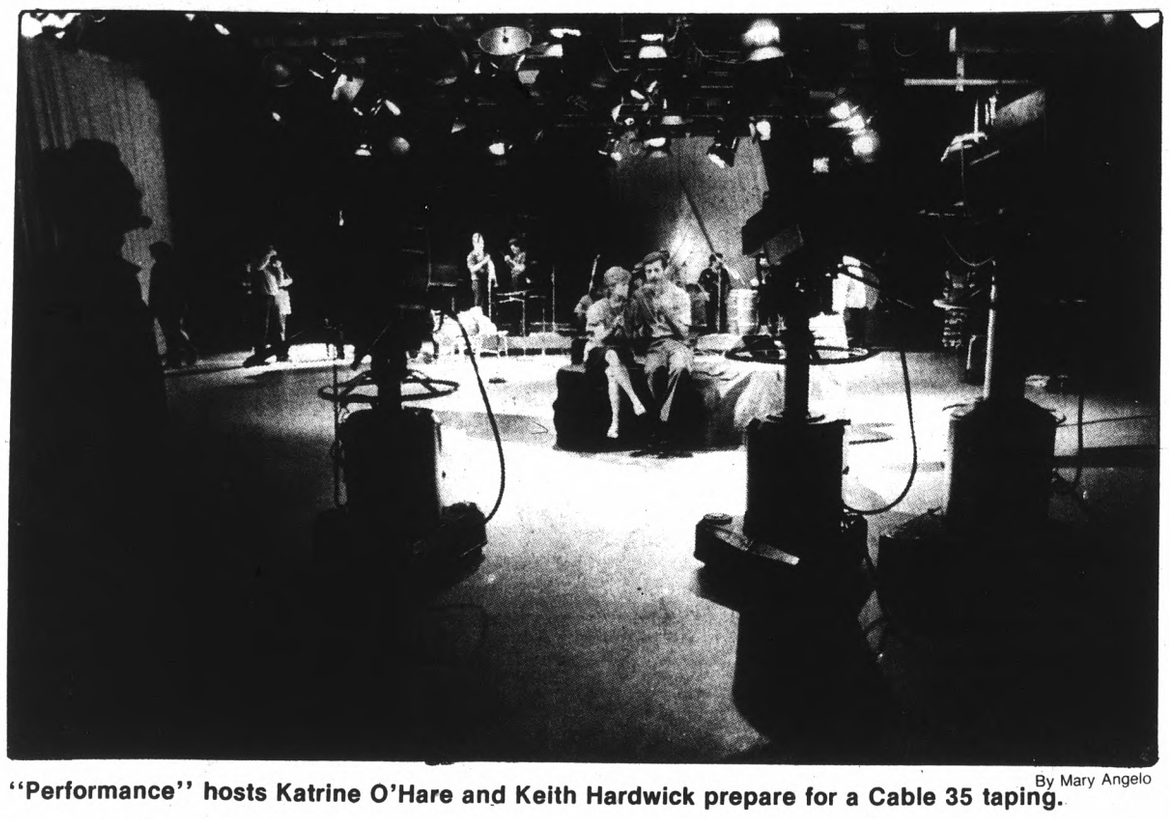
Talent and a tremendous amount of dedication are what make "Performance" a successful show. The entire crew strives for perfection.

Two crew members who work especially hard for a flawless, live performance are co-hosts Keith Hardwick and Katrine O'Hare, who are understandably vulnerable to criticism.

"Because we are shooting this as if it were live, there is built-in pressure. If something goes wrong, talent is often criticized," said Hardwick, 29, a BCA senior. But he added, "You have to learn to sift through that criticism or you'd be a nervous wreck."

Short interviews with the performers are conducted at the beginning of each show by the co-hosts. "These performers are rarely covered by the media. People take the ethnic diversity of San Francisco for granted. We want to get rid of negative stereotypes and explore the positive aspects of different cultures," said Cabrera.

On the studio soundstage the members of Batachanga warm up. The three drummers pound out a rapid beat on their trap drums. Up in the control room the lights are dimmed. With headsets in place and their hands on the control board, members of the production crew prepare and the cameras get ready to roll for another "Performance."



By Mary Angelo

"Performance" hosts Katrine O'Hare and Keith Hardwick prepare for a Cable 35 taping.

BCA prof teaches at 110 percent

By Brian Giglio

Quinn Millar sits tall at his desk, active, on cue. His bright, penetrating eyes look on inquisitively. He is the picture of unrelenting enthusiasm and controlled audacity.

Millar, a former Hollywood actor, producer and insurance agent, is a professor in the Broadcast Communication Arts Department. But with his carefully buttoned shirt, upright posture and occasional looks of admonition, he appears to be the Reverend Millar.

Don't be fooled. Millar is a 20-year department member whose athletic frame belies his 59 years. And watch out — carries a big gun loaded with anecdotes.

"Back in those days. . ." are the words invariably overheard when Millar leads a directing class. Silhouetted in the partially-lit studio, a gesticulating Millar often breaks into one of his old stories, while eager students pay close attention.

Broadcasting professor Stuart Hyde said, "What you have is an incredible bundle of energy. Mr. Millar teaches 110 percent."

Hyde and Millar have been colleagues at SF State for 20 years. But they have known each other for longer than that.

"We both came from Fresno," Hyde said. "Later on, I went into the Navy and he joined the Army, going to the South Pacific."

Millar joined the Broadcast Department in 1963. Commenting on Millar's progress over the years, Hyde said, "Mr. Millar has changed with the changes. As the job has become bigger and more challenging, he has stretched and met the challenge."

Millar's anecdotes are meant to be more than entertainment. He wants students to enter "the spirit" of production.

"My way of teaching is to get students moving, to relax students or to get them down if they're too excited," Millar said. "There's a happy mix."

Ron Mendricks, a theater arts major, said Millar's experience in all aspects of "the industry" makes those anecdotes helpful.

"All his ideas are grounded in actuality," said Mendricks. "They have helped me bridge the gap between stage acting and television acting."

Tara Karki, an acting student, called Millar a personable fellow, but gave mixed reviews to his teaching style.

"It helps and it hinders," she said. "It helps because it gives me an idea of how to do things. It hinders because he compares the sandards of acting he knows with my standards and thinks it should be done a certain way. But I'd like my style to be my own way — original."

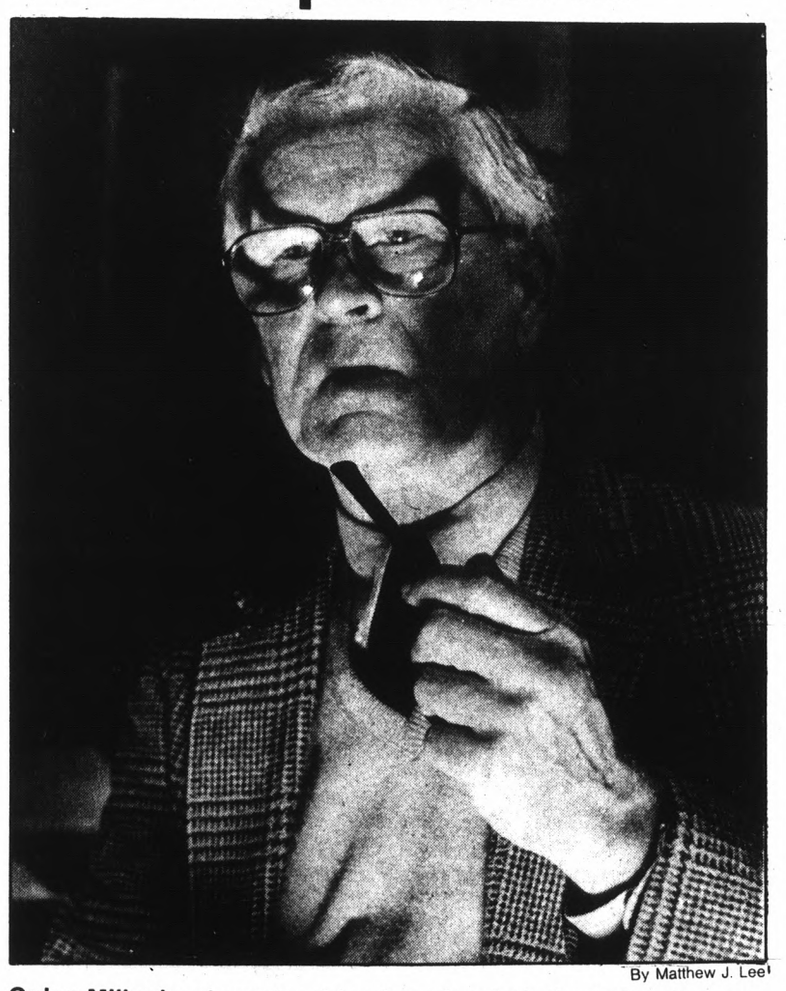
Millar explained that his method of teaching is to soothe the students.

"In my acting class, suddenly my students realize they have arms, feet and hands to use. It's like they just discovered them and they're afraid to use them. But I tell them they've acted all their life using them — against their father, against anybody."

Millar's empathy for acting stems from personal experience. After receiving a degree in theater and performing at Fresno State, he acted in a 1950 movie, "The Girl Who Took the East." He did some live TV shows, but realized that he did not necessarily want to work in front of the camera.

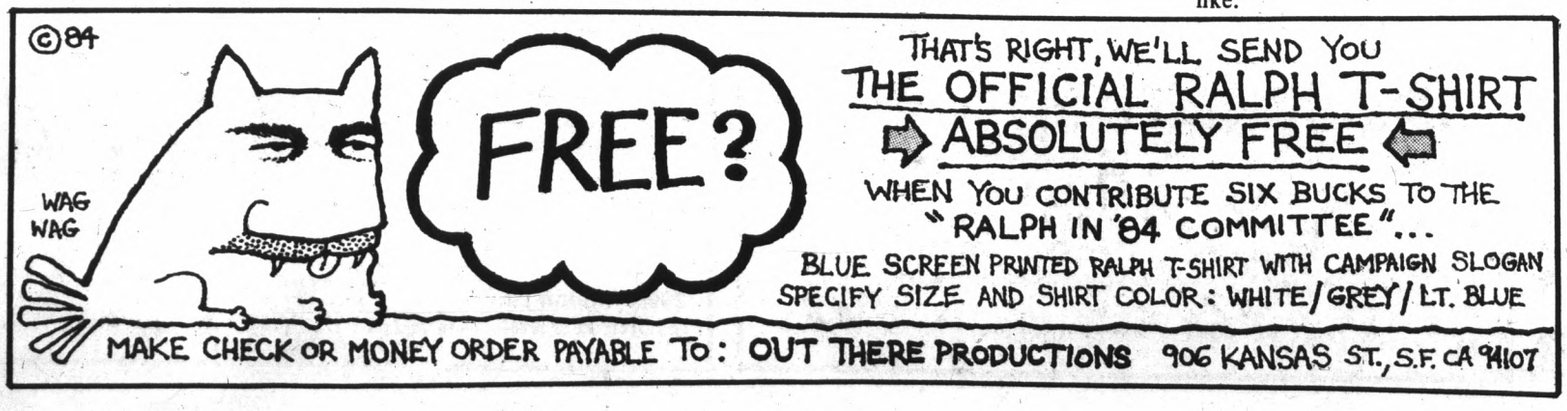
"I decided I was more interested in what was going on behind the screen," said Millar.

He went on to earn a degree at the University of Southern California in Theater direction. After directing for WTBS-TV of Detroit, Millar worked as an insurance agent for six years. "I developed three ulcers. That shows you what the industry's like."



By Matthew J. Lee

Quinn Millar has been teaching broadcast students for 21 years.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Challenges to the 1st and 14th Amendments

Dissenting Views By:

Prof. Drucilla Ramey
Past Chair of No. Cal. ACLU &
Chair of Commission on the Status of Women

Atty. Deborah Halvonik
Former Staff Attorney for ACLU

April 25, Wednesday
7:30 pm
McKenna Theater
$4.00 Students, $6.00 General
Tix available at Student Union Info. Desk & BASS
In association with the Gay Lesbian Alliance & the Women's Center

We encourage you to buy tickets before Spring Break, since it's being advertised off campus.

music

IN CELEBRATION OF GAY PRIDE WEEK
MEG CHRISTIAN
Solo Acoustic
April 27, Friday
1:00 pm
Barbary Coast, Student Union
$4.00 Students, $6.00 General
Tix available at Student Union Info. Desk
In association with the Gay Lesbian Alliance and the Women's Center

films

STRANGE BREW
Starring the McKenzie Bros. from SCTV
THURSDAY ONLY!
April 12
4:00 & 7:00 pm
Barbary Coast, Student Union
$2.00 Students, $2.50 General

CABARET
Directed by Bob Fosse
Starring Liza Minnelli, Michael York & Joel Grey
Tuesday Hollywood Musicals
May 1
4:00 & 7:30 pm
Barbary Coast, Student Union
$2.00 Students, $2.50 General

Sports

Callaway: Gator pitcher is on the ball

By Louis Filson

Going into action last week, the SF State Gators had the best pitching staff in the Northern California Athletic Conference, thanks in part to Mike Callaway, who only last year saw most of his action from the bullpen.

Callaway entered play last week as the league's number one starter, with a 5-4 record and a 1.72 earned run average — lowest among active starters. Though there are some, like Mike Schields of Sacramento State, who have more victories than Callaway, none have pitched as much. Callaway's 83 and a third complete innings are the most in the league.

Not bad for a guy who came to SF State two years ago from the College of San Mateo and was relegated to the bullpen. That is, until Coach Greg Warzecka needed another starter at the end of last year, when the Gators were battling for a playoff spot.

"He pitched well as a starter at the end of last year," said Warzecka. "This year he's my ace."

Callaway, a senior, said he came to SF State because, "the school had a good program and some guys I had played with at San Mateo had encouraged me to come."

However, it wasn't just a matter of moving his spikes from one clubhouse to another. Since San Mateo is a junior college and SF State is a Division II university, the transition could be likened to moving from triple A baseball to the major leagues.

"This was much tougher than what I had seen before," he said. "Here, everybody is much more serious about the game. Everybody wants to win."

During his two years as a starting pitcher at San Mateo, Callaway racked up 10 wins while losing seven. But he wasn't always strictly a pitcher. At Claremont High School, he saw some duty at second base, where he expected to play at San Mateo, until his coaches saw him flipping the ball between second and first base.

"They saw me flipping the ball around so they taught me how to throw a submarine pitch."

To throw this pitch, one must lean almost completely over and then throw the ball with an almost underhanded motion, much in the same way a frisbee player would bend over and flip the disc to a receiver.

Callaway tried to pattern his motion after Kent Tukulve and Dan Quisenberry, of the Pittsburg Pirates and the Kansas City Royals, respectively. Quisenberry was the American league's top reliever two years ago, and Tukulve played a big part in the Pirates' World Series victory in 1979.

"The advantage to throwing that

Mike Callaway

way is that most players don't see many pitchers like me, therefore they are not used to the kind of pitching I do," said Callaway.

"He throws mostly fast balls, but they really move a lot," commented Warzecka. "His ball sinks and drops so he gets a lot of ground balls."

Because he is not an overpowering figure, Callaway pitches for the ground ball instead of going for the blazing strikeouts. Before last week's game against Chico, he had recorded only four strikeouts.

"When you get the ground balls you don't have to throw as many pitches," said Callaway, a right-hander who averages about 110 tosses in a regular game.

As the ace of the staff, Callaway usually gets the starting assignment on Friday afternoons, thereby setting up a possible sweep if the Gators win the game.

Callaway is planning to play baseball this summer for a semi-professional team, Biggs Realty.

Coaching the team will be Gator Coach Warzecka.

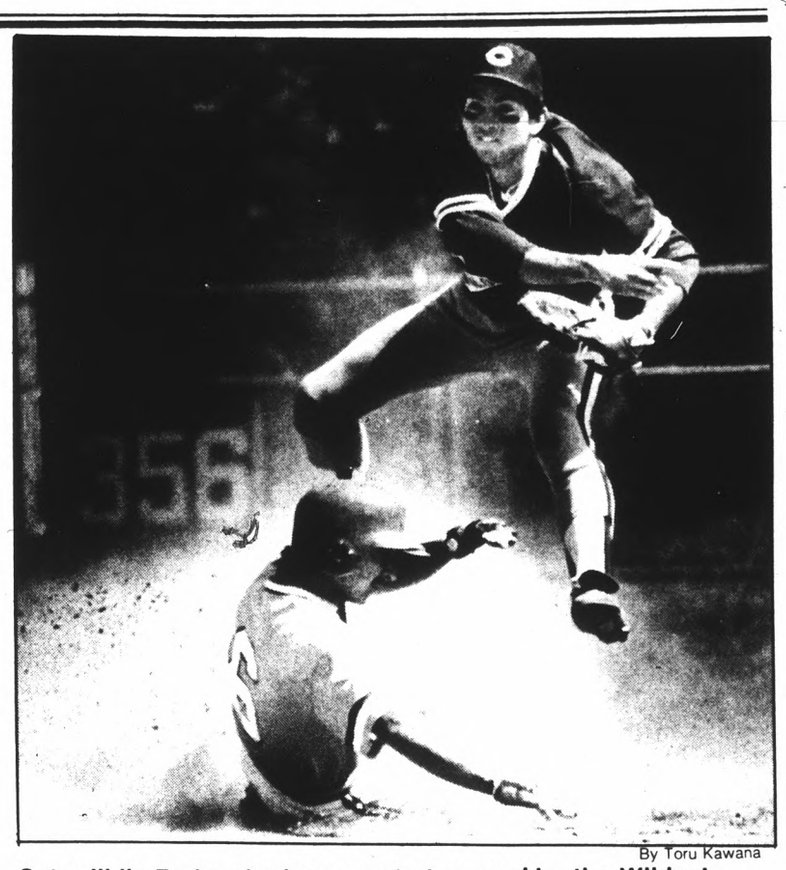
But, before that happens, Callaway would like to help the Gators win their fourth title in four years.

"We can do it," he said. "It's in our grasp."

Gator Notes — The baseball team came away with one win in a three-game series against Chico State. Friday, Chico came out ahead 10-9. Saturday, the Wildcats took the second game of a doubleheader 8-7. SF State won Saturday's first game, 11-9. The winning pitcher was Jerry Bieglar.

In Saturday's victory, John Taylor hit a triple and Lorant Reeves and Kevin Silverson came away with singles.

The Gators will play at home against the Aggies tomorrow at 2 p.m. Saturday, they travel to UC Davis for a doubleheader.



By Toru Kawana

Gator Ilidio Freitas is thrown out at second by the Wildcats. For more results, see Gator Notes.

Gators tackle funding woes

By Tim Donohue

Shoestring budgets and fan apathy, the scourge of many college sports teams, have challenged SF State players and coaches, Athletic Director Bill Partlow said.

And SF State teams are beating that challenge, he said, adding that SF State has "the best athletic program — all 400 athletes, all 18 athletic teams — in the Bay Area. Our program is competitive and our kids graduate at a high rate."

Gator teams have won 16 Northern California Athletic Conference championships in the last six years.

"God knows we could use more money to support our program," Partlow said. The Athletic Department receives $117,497 for sports from student fees and earns another $10,000 from gate receipts. The men's basketball team, a Division II team, raised an additional $2,200 in road game gate receipts for the department by playing several Division I teams, which generally attract larger crowds.

The track team has received an additional $37,000 over a three-year period from singer Johnny Mathis, an SF State alumnus.

"It's tough to stretch these funds, but we'll find a way," Partlow said. He praised the SF State coaches for "spending wisely and cutting back where ever possible."

Coaches for all 18 SF State teams are paid by the state because they also serve as physical education instructors. Most of the equipment is also paid for by the state because each sport is a one-unit physical education class.

The Athletic Department was able to "scrape up" funds to fly 135-pound wrestler Morris Johnson, the Division II national heavyweight wrestling champion and Olympic hopeful, to the Meadowlands in New Jersey for the NCAA Division I wrestling championships earlier this month. However, the department cannot afford to send Johnson to the Olympics wrestling tryouts in Minnesota later this spring.

Wrestling Coach Lars Jenson said the wrestling team would organize private fund-raisers on behalf of Johnson's Olympic dreams and send him to Minnesota.

Partlow said, "I feel sad when we don't have the money to help people like Morris compete (outside of NCAA competition)."

Partlow said he hoped President Chia-Wei Woo's efforts to raise funds for the university would mean additional funds for the Athletic Department.

Despite the many winning teams at SF State, low attendance continues at home games.

Partlow said that the small crowds can be blamed on "the thousand and one things students can do in San Francisco."

"SF State's athletic program will never be like a small town's program," he said, adding that a football or basketball team may be "the big thing" for a rural community.

Fresno State typifies fan interest in an isolated community's team, said Abe Haglund, sports information director of California State University Fresno.

"Booster groups exist for virtually every sport," Haglund said, adding that fund-raisers allow fans, cheerleaders and band members to attend many road games of the Fresno football and basketball teams.

The band puts on "music-thons" and fans "pass the hat" at home games to raise funds for booster clubs, Haglund said.

Partlow said he is opposed to booster clubs at SF State because "once they start contributing money to the team, then they want a say in how the team's run." And that could come down to clubs asking for a coach's resignation if he or she has a poor year, he said, adding that the department is strongly against that kind of outside influence.

Despite the lack of support groups for SF State teams, attendance is improving. "Eight years ago, we had as few as eight people attend a basketball game. Now we have as many as 500 to 600 attend a game," Partlow said.

Student interest surged when the men's basketball team defied odds and won a berth in post-season playoffs. SF State students held a pep rally prior to the team's departure to the Division II quarterfinals in Alabama and a crowd greeted the proud but defeated team at the airport upon their return.

Partlow said his next goal is to establish improved relations between SF State's athletic program and the Bay Area media as a means of improving attendance and spirit for the home team.

SF State's teams, even when they're winning, do not receive proper coverage by the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner, he said.

"A Division I team can be as sorry as whatever and they'll still get more publicity than a good Division II team," Partlow said. "They (the press) have that hang-up about a team being a 'Division I' team."

But Partlow doesn't envy the overemphasis on winning of some Division I athletic programs. "Athletics should not determine the way a school is run. If a big Division I football team has a losing season and attendance drops off, quite often that school has to cut back on its academic program," he said.

"The integrity of school athletics is higher on Division II programs, such as ours," Partlow said. "Coaches don't get fired here strictly on win/loss records. Our coaches don't have to do crazy things in order to win (and keep their jobs).

commentary

Aerobics mania

By Noma Faingold

Gone are the days when the high school cheerleader would marry the captain of the football team, have 2.5 kids and let her pompons fall where they may.

Former cheerleaders are loose all over the country teaching aerobics classes to the women of the '80s.

There's nothing wrong with achieving fitness through aerobic exercise, but there was a lot wrong with the Aerobics Expo, held Sunday at the St. Francis Hotel.

Joanie Greggains, star of the locally-based syndicated television program, "Morning Stretch," led about 150 people, specialists in conformity, in a sweat orgy in the elegant Colonial Room.

We are living in a time when someone named Joanie, an SF State graduate, is a role model for young women.

Joanie (she probably dots her "i's"s with hearts) is intimidatingly energetic. She has a good figure, but too much sun and too many years show on her face. Her moppish blond hair has been dyed so many times that when dark roots begin to show, she could suffer from peroxide withdrawl. If a Barbie Doll could talk after having a few glasses of white wine, she would sound like Joanie during an exercise class.

She playfully screamed at the group and they screamed back with delight as they worked on hip-thrusts. Joanie, who must have learned microphone technique from Tina Turner, directed the crowd as if she were a rock star. The songs blaring out of the speakers were familiar but sounded like K-Tel versions not by the original artists.

The class was just one of eight hourly aerobic classes offered during the day for $10 each.

There were a number of exhibits in other rooms, usually promoting specialized products. The official drink of the Expo was Napa Naturals, which was billed as "the first 100 percent natural soft drink." The lemon-lime may not have had artificial flavoring, but even Mountain Dew has more taste.

The Beverly Hills Workout health club was represented by three employees. They gave out their high-tech, seven-page, $2 catalogue of clothing called

Joanie Greggains By Toru Kawana

"Sweat." Yearly membership costs $525, which sounds like a lot, but it includes valet parking and, according to instructor Laura Lamar, the club employs a sports medicine doctor, a registered nurse and a physical therapist.

The Beverly Hills Workout reps were good at bad-mouthing Jane Fonda's fitness conglomerate for promoting a cheap clothing line. They also criticized most aerobic studios for having less than qualified instructors.

"There were six deaths in Los Angeles last year on the aerobics floor," said Lamar. " Of course, it was kept quiet."

It seemed everyone had a success story at the Expo. Beverly Hills Workout representative Tony Ponter said he was over 300 pounds when he joined. Now he looks just a tad over 200. He referred to the club as being "private and exclusive," limited to 20 new members per month.

The basis for selection is "based on courtesy, not what you wear," said Ponter.

It's good to know that a 300-pound man from Watts would be a welcome — even if he wore faded cut-offs and a T-shirt — as long as he had $525.

Events such as these lead the trend that is turning exercise into a rich person's sport. As a result, most of the patrons were young, professional, white women wearing expensive and meticulously colorful leotard combinations. To many of these women, watching the movie "Flashdance" was a religious experience.

"I'm the perfect consumer," said April Allen, an instructor at the Royal Racquet and Fitness Club in Burlingame. "When I go in to exercise feeling that I look good, I'll exercise harder. Maybe it's a vain thing, but it works for me."

Sidelines

SOFTBALL

The softball team split a doubleheader with Hayward Friday, winning the first game 2-0, and losing the second 4-3. Saturday, the team lost both games to Chico, 4-1, and 2-1.

Friday, the Gators have a doubleheader against St. Mary's on the SF State field. They travel to Stanford for a doubleheader April 24.

TENNIS

The women's tennis team was victorious against both Washington State on Thursday, 5-4, and Humboldt State on Saturday, 9-0.

Today, the Gators face Hayward State here at 2:30 p.m. Their next match is Tuesday, April 24, against Sacramento State on the SF State court.

The men's tennis team lost to Washington State Thursday, 8-1, and to the University of Pacific, 9-0. The Gators will travel to Northridge for the Northridge Tournament which runs April 16 to 18. The U.S. International University will play here April 19. The Gators will face Sacramento State April 24 on the Hornet's court.

TRACK

The SF State men's team ran circles around Westmont College, 96-49, but stumbled against UC Davis, 117-45, in this weekend's dual meet at SF State.

Steve Koel came in first in the javelin toss with a throw of 228' 10". Paul Berensmier finished first in the shot-put with 42' 2". Other winners were James McClanahan with a 6' 4" high jump, Keith Hastings with a 53.8 in the 400-meter hurdles and the 400-meter relay team with a time of 41.9.

The women's team also outdistanced Westmont College, 88-42, but fell to UC Davis, 76-59.

Carmen Morrison-Roan leaped 17' 11¾" to first place in the long jump. Morrison-Roan also placed first in the 400-meter hurdles. Corine Kerazides leaped to a 5' 0" high jump victory and Ruth Whitehead strode to first place with 14.4 in the 100-meter dash with a time of 12.0 and in the 200 meter with 25.2. The women's 400-meter relay team came in first with 48.7.

Saturday, the men's team will participate in the Woody Wilson Relays at UC Davis and the women will be at Sacramento State for the Nike International.

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Backwords

Empty chairs:

The disabled trade wheels for hooves

By Ingrid Becker

Hubert Driver wants to be normal. Astride a cream colored horse, freed from the constraints of his electric wheelchair, he sits up tall in the saddle and smiles. He feels normal. His paralyzed legs are no longer in the way, he has mobility and control as the horse moves freely to his commands.

Through equestrian therapy at All Seasons Riding Academy in Fremont, Driver is fulfulling a dream. On horseback, physically and mentally disabled people are free to go as far as their imaginations allow. Useless limbs are given new life when they become an extension of the animal's and are able to move freely. Pride and confidence soar.

"All Seasons is the best place to build your self-esteem," said 42-year-old Driver. The sense of accomplishment gained through riding is magnified when the horseman is in any way limited, said Stel Papodopoulos, executive director and founder.

Pamela Rose, an avid rider and student instructor for the weekly horsemanship classes, said the academy "is a sense of joy because everyone makes a certain amount of progress and has a good time. Horses are sensitive, intuitive animals."

The warmth of the animal and its reassuring motion relaxes the students. Muscles which remained uncooperative for years during repetitive conventional therapy begin to respond.

Papodopoulos said, "The body unconsciously responds to the desires of the mind to control the actions of the horse. I've watched people smile, laugh, talk, and sit up straight — many for the first time — on a horse."

Therapists have told Papodopoulos and the four other instructors at the academy that riding produces results that years of therapy never could.

Papodopoulos has a simple answer: "I have the right tools. My horses are wonderful tools."

At All Seasons, more than 100 disabled students participate in classes specially designed by the instructors after consultation with a student's therapist. The head instructor and co-founder of the academy, Laurel Papodopoulos, said she assesses the recommendations for what should not be done and then assumes anything else may be accomplished.

An attractive, soft-spoken woman with a ready smile, whom students describe as "incredibly patient," Laurel triumphantly described the progress of students at the academy, which opened six years ago. Children and adults, many of them with severe disabilities — quadraplegics, cerebral palsy and stroke victims — have learned to ride by themselves or with the help of trained volunteers who walk alongside the horse and lend support when necessary.

There are no wheelchairs, crutches or straps. Just an English-style saddle, a safety helmet and protective padding are used.

"We don't want anything to increase a student's disability," said Papodopoulos.

Papodopoulos, 41, tanned, with salt and pepper hair, dressed in blue jeans and a western cut shirt, has ridden all his life. He said he believes miracles can happen on horseback. He watched his 15-year-old son Steven, whom doctors said would be paralyzed from the waist down because of a rare crippling disease, learn not only to walk with crutches, but also to ride by himself. When he was four, Steve asked to ride with his father.

"When I put him up in the saddle with me, I realized this was a different kid than the one who sat in the wheelchair or lay in the bed. Steve's doctors were amazed with his progress. They saw his self-confidence go way up and and they couldn't explain why. I told them about Steve's horse therapy at home," Papodopoulos said.

"I thought about what an injustice it was not to help disabled people experience the thrill of riding a horse. I wanted every kid in the hospital to experience being on one."

Ten years ago he quit his police career and four years later sold everything he had, he said, to buy the eight-and-a-half acres of land for All Seasons to provide that experience. Initially , he received little cooperation or support for opening the non-profit academy.

"No one was willing to risk their reputation on what sounded like a crazy man's idea — putting people who can't walk on horseback," he said.

People thought it would be too dangerous, he said, but people often don't realize that "the biggest handicap disabled people have is able-bodied people making decisions for them."

When Papodopoulos asks his students if they think they can ride, they say "yes," he said.

Driver is grateful for the chance. He arrives an hour early for the private lesson he has anticipated all week. Mounting his horse, "Puddin," requires team effort. The horse stands patiently between two wooden ramps while three instructors hoist Driver from his wheelchair into the saddle and adjust his feet in the low-slung stirrups.

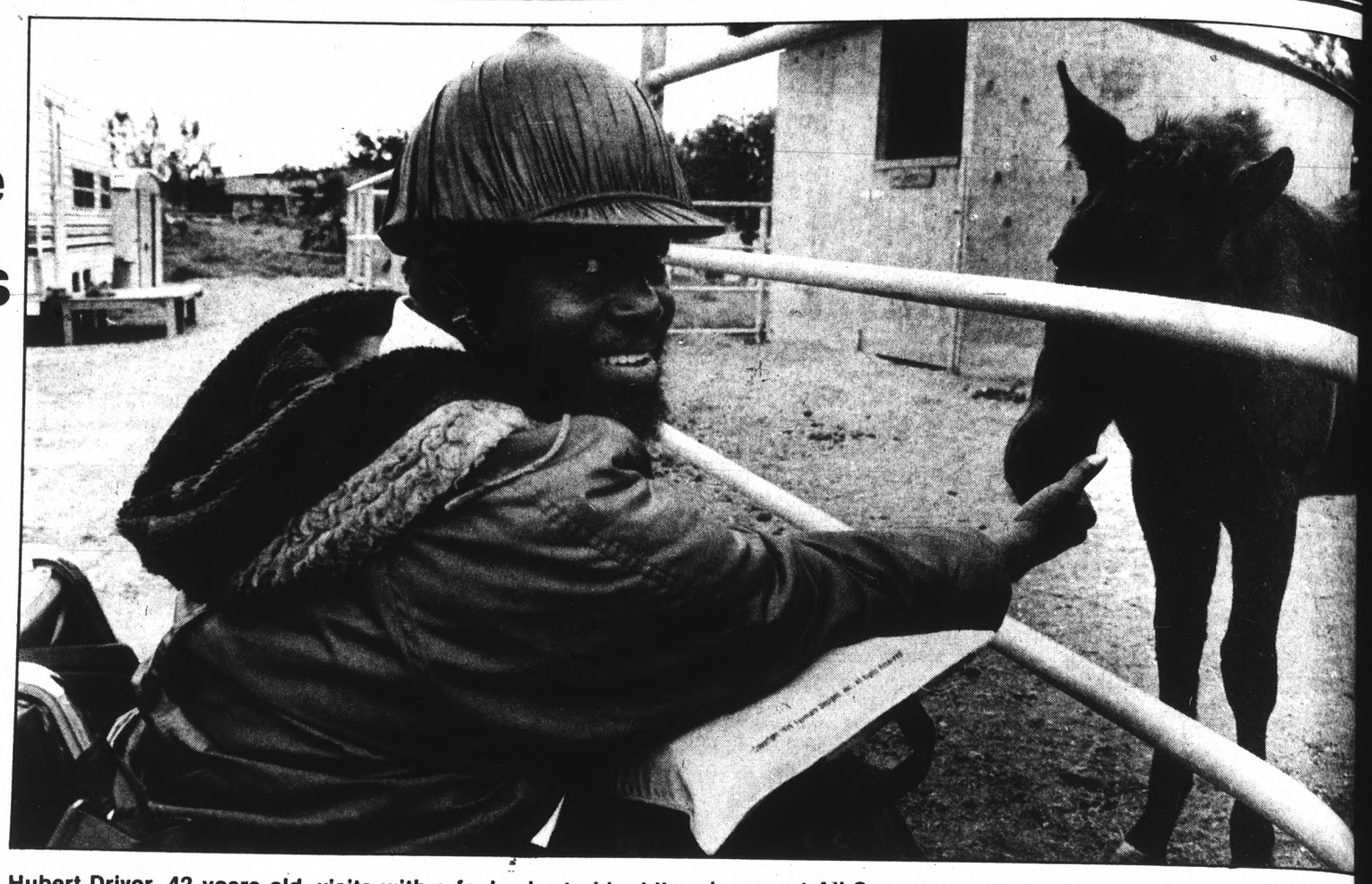
Driver beams. During his lesson in the large indoor area, where the freshly turned dirt provides for optimum balance, he uses full concentration. Through loud clucking and smacking noises he uses vocal commands to keep the horse moving at a slow walk while using the reigns to steer it around the numbered, neon-orange pylons placed along the inside of the ring. He is practicing his posture and reigning technique for competition in the United Cerebral Palsy Games this summer.

All Seasons, the largest equestrian therapy center in the world, has its own competitions as well. At the annual summer games in mid-June, 150 disabled horsemen compete for ribbons and display their skill and talent to crowds of 3,000 or more, said Papodopoulos.

Parades, a pancake breakfast and evening entertainment highlight the special day. The Mayor of Fremont, Leon Mezzetti, has declared the week prior to the games "All Seasons Week."

Weekend shows and competitions for able-bodied riders are also held in the indoor and two outdoor arenas. Entrance fees paid by the nearly 300 competitors help support the academy which is financed by donations and a few foundation grants.

Creative fundraising for the academy is important. Besides helping with classes, 150 volunteers run banquets, raffles and weekly bingo games at a local restaurant.



Hubert Driver, 42 years old, visits with a foal prior to his riding lesson at All Seasons.

Students pay $25 for six lessons, but if someone is unable to pay, the tuition is paid through donations.

While 11 school districts used to send students from special education programs to All Seasons for classes, budget cuts kept many schools from participating this year. The San Francisco Recreation Center for the Handicapped spends $195 a week transporting 20 students to the classes.

With 43 trained horses and a four-month instructor certification program, All Seasons is the largest and most unique of the 150 centers in the country to offer therapeutic riding. Papodopoulos has helped set up 15 centers on the West Coast and donated many horses to their programs.

Outside All Seasons' indoor arena are nameplated stalls where gentle, curious horses peer out. Eager for a pat on the neck, they affectionately nuzzle a visitor's sleeve. In a nearby corral, an ebony mare nurses her four-day-old foal.

These animals, chosen especially for their gentle, even temperament, are schooled frequently to keep them responsive. During their initial training, Papodopoulos said he subjects them to loud noises, flashing lights and wheelchairs and crutches being bumped against their legs to insure tolerance.

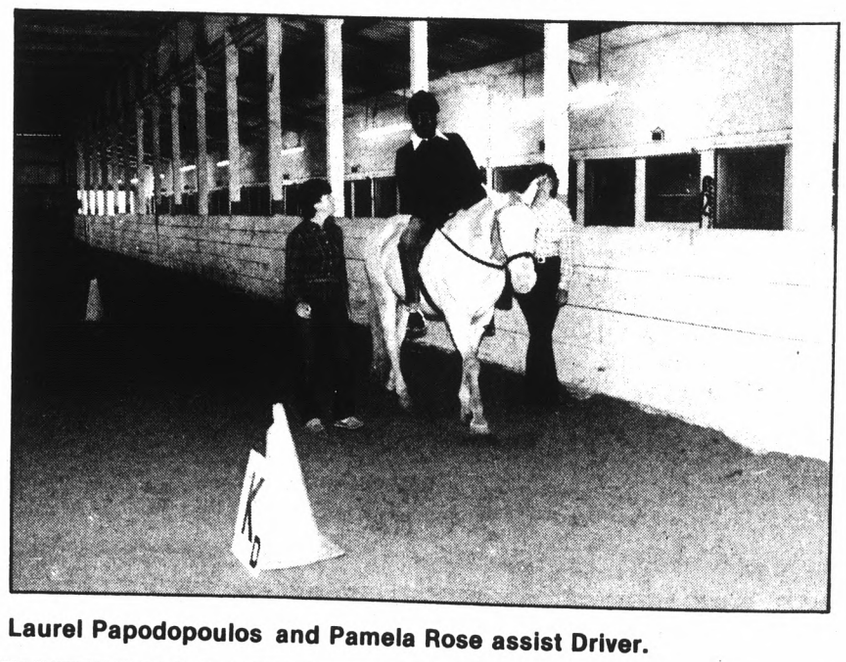
"A horse will respond differently to each rider," he said. His horse will only perform if Papodopoulos uses correct reigning and proper posture, but while one of his paraplegic students, Tim, rides the horse, it obeys a different set of vocal commands.

"Everyone has some disability, some are just more visible than others," said Papodopoulos. And on horseback, Driver doesn't feel disabled.

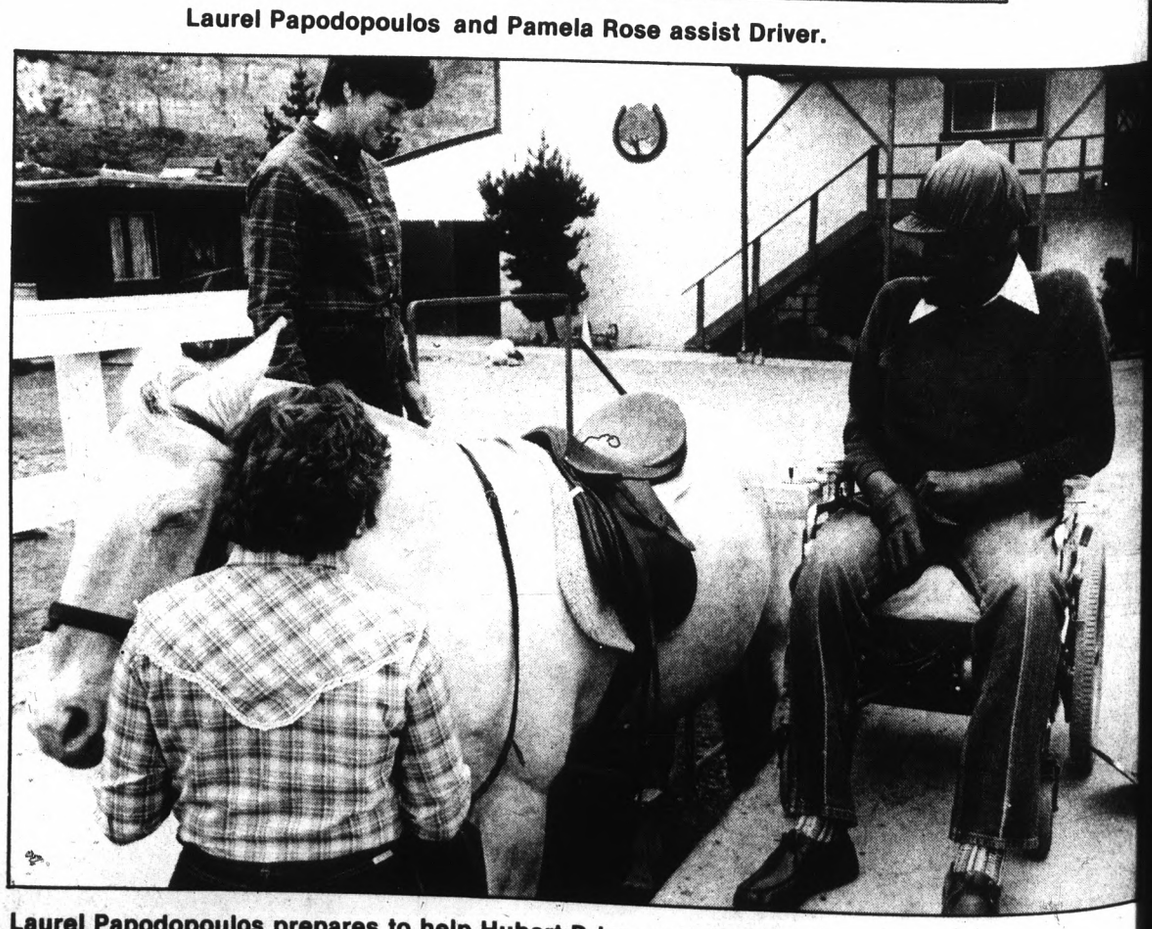
"It's more than just putting someone on a horse," Driver said. "They give you a chance, it's not charity. You can develop in you own way. Out here, no one feels handicapped."

Photos by Philip Liborio Gangi

All Seasons' horses are chosen for their even temperament.



Laurel Papodopoulos and Pamela Rose assist Driver.



Laurel Papodopoulos prepares to help Hubert Driver onto 'Puddin.'

Stel Papodopoulos, founder of All Seasons

Ampersand

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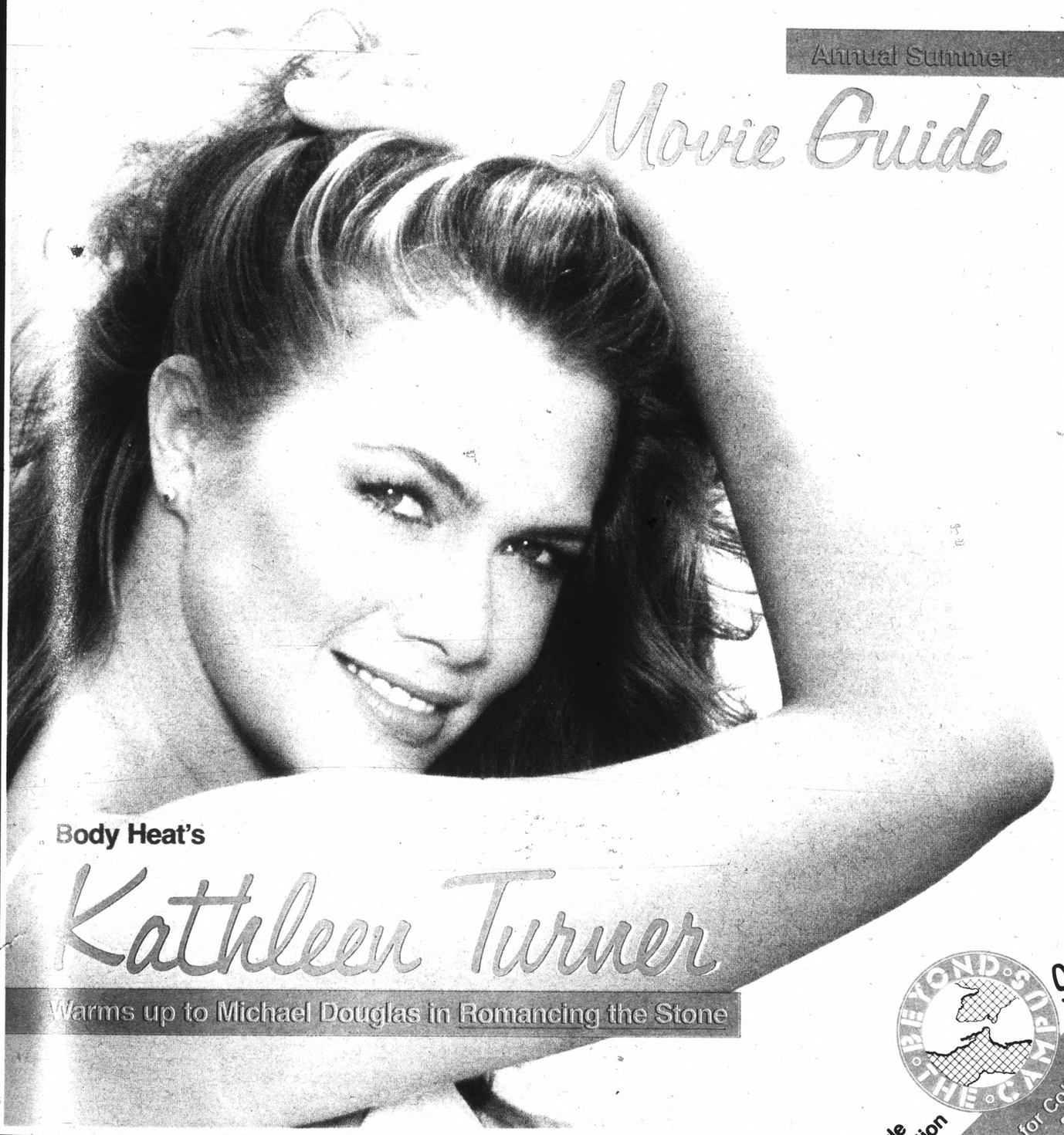

Annual Summer

Movie Guide

Body Heat's

Kathleen Turner

Warms up to Michael Douglas in Romancing the Stone

Lifestyle Special Section

BEYOND THE GYMPUS

School's Out

- Traveling for College Credit
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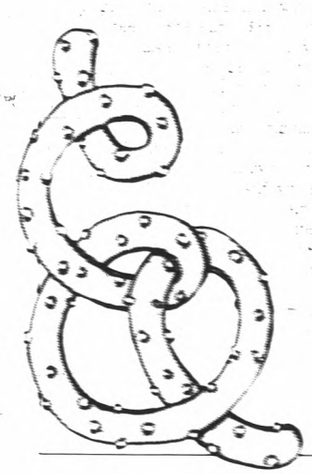
Some more mistakes, omissions, blunders about some pages that appears in the first issue. Send letters to the Ear. 1560 Solano Ave. #68, Berkeley, CA 94707

The Amperstamp



Sylvester Stallone and Dolly Parton, Together, on screen, in Rhinestone. Possibly subtitled A Tarzan in the Bough.

& OUT THE OTHER

BY STEVEN GINSBERG

J

W

A

S

O

How Sorry We Are

NICK NOLTE

GRETTA GARBO

features

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Pow. Heat stren... romantic comedies

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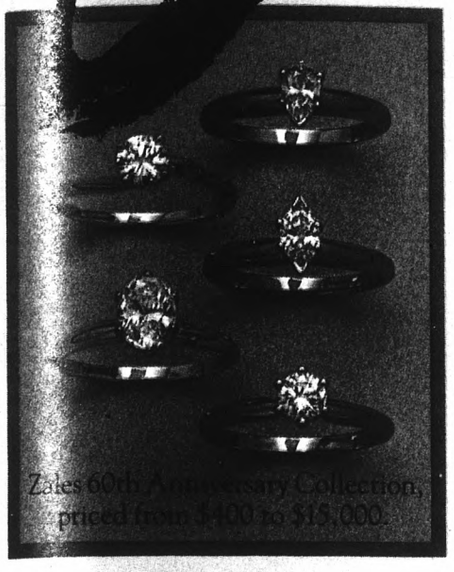
OUR CO...
Kathleen Turner ... and grinned for ... Douglas

AMPERSAND

Jittery?



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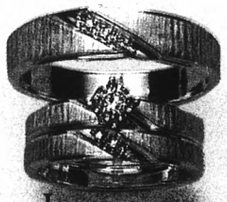

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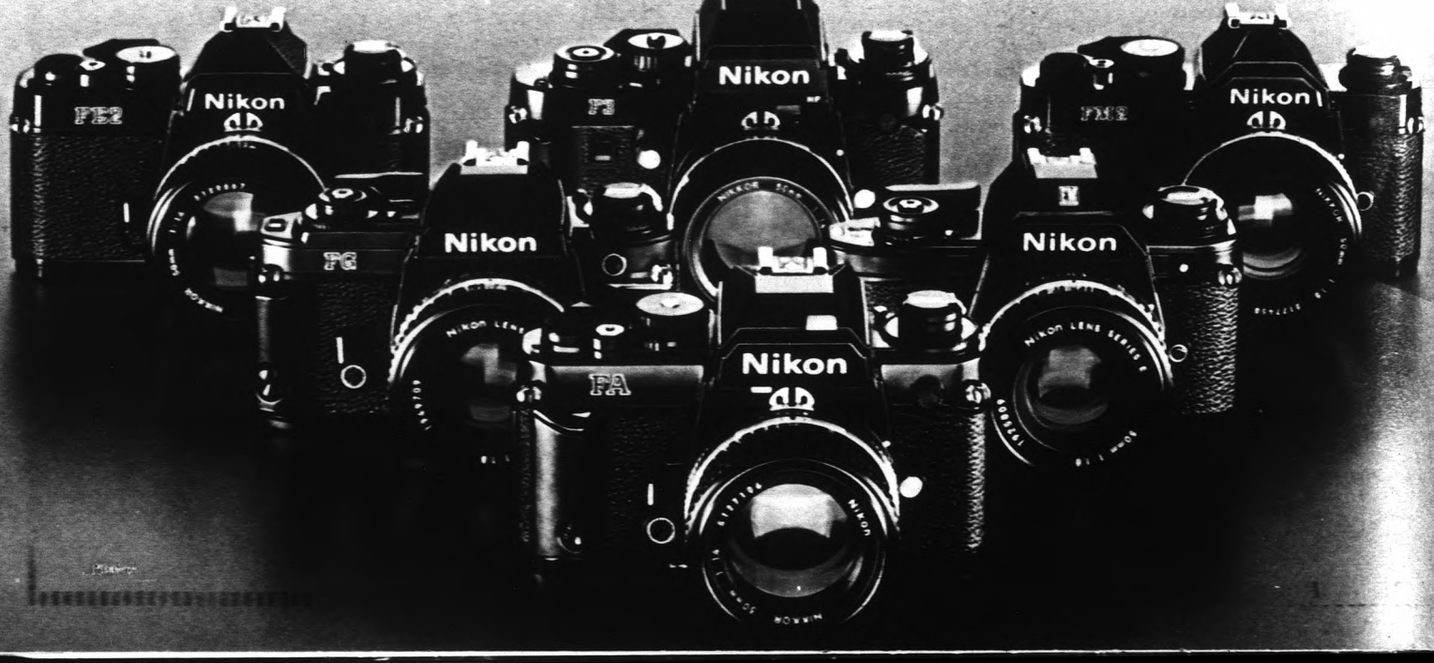

& OUT THE OTHER

CONTD FROM PAGE 4

Sally Field. Then — the director got sick and the film was scrapped. Obvious devastation? Well, Boliton has not had a film go before the cameras before or since. But now, suddenly *No Small Affair* is back in action again. With a new executive in power, Columbia Pictures has reactivated the project. John Cryer, who also took over Broderick's supporting role in Broadway's *Torch Song Trilogy*, is in the lead and a female star will soon be announced. A happy ending . . . for now.

HARRISON FORD will next portray a big city cop who falls for a woman from the Pennsylvania Amish country in *Called Home*. The love story is set in the old-fashioned community and should lens on location there sometime this year. The producer is Ed Feldman, whose last film was *Hot Dog . . . The Movie* (aka *Porky's on Skis*).

THE EVER-ACTIVE LINDA RONSTADT is talking about continuing her stage work with Joseph Papp's N.Y. Public Theatre in a production of the opera *La Boheme* later this year. Meanwhile, Ronstadt's keeping busy with concerts, having just filmed a two-nighter in Santa Barbara, CA as an HBO special to be broadcast mid-1984.

RASTAR FILMS, THE company that produced such pictures as *Funny Girl* and *Annie*, has announced its latest project — *Grenada Semester*. It tells the story of an American medical student at the time of the U.S. Marine rescue mission on that island and was written by Elaine Chekich, a producer at the company. No, she was not on Grenada during the invasion. (Does it matter?)

HALLOWEEN DIRECTOR JOHN CARPENTER has finally begun filming Columbia Pictures' *Starman*, a story in development for almost five years about an alien stranded on earth who has a cross-country romance with a human. The development of the project was one of the primary reasons the studio decided several years ago not to make another alien-like project — *E.T.* (so this one better be good). Jeff Bridges and Karen Allen star as the lovers.

JOKES

We know, we know; many weeks ago we insisted we didn't want to see another light bulb joke, but this one made us laugh. We have no greater accolade.

Q. Why did Reagan invade Grenada?

A. To impress Jodie Foster.

Mervyn Kellum
Albuquerque, NM

Q. How many mice does it take to screw in a lightbulb?

A. Only two — the hard part is getting them into the bulb.

Ed O'Reilly
Columbus, OH

All jokesters receive $20 for their work; if you think you can make us laugh (we're a dour, sinister bunch), send your jokes (preferably original — or at least not ancient) to Ampersand *Jokes, 1680 North Vine, Suite 900, Hollywood, CA 90028. And do it soon (even though our next issue won't be out until this September); we need the yucks.*

MOVIES ARE SLOWLY becoming more available to the 2,000,000 deaf and 12,000,000 hearing-impaired individuals in the U.S. *The Big Chill* this month (April) becomes the first film to be open-captioned (English subtitled) in its initial release at the nation's theaters. The idea is being tested in San Francisco, Seattle and Dallas to see whether those with hearing difficulties respond to the attempt to get the deaf into movie theaters. An initial open-captioned film print is very expensive.

OLD MONEY, THE BESTSELLING novel by Lacey Fosburgh about a daughter who has been disinherited by her very rich father, is being adapted into a screenplay for Peter and Jane Fonda. No, he's not playing Dad. The story is being changed around to include a brother and a sister.

AFTER BEING TURNED down by all of the American networks, Yoko Ono has sold a one-hour documentary of her home movies with John Lennon to British Television. *Yoko Ono: Her Life of Fifty Years* is scheduled for broadcast later this year. Meanwhile, Johnny Carson's Carson Prods. is doing a two-hour docudrama for NBC with Yoko's cooperation entitled *Imagine: The Story of John and Yoko*. The film will include previously unpublished songs by John and is being written by Edward Hume (who penned *The Day After*). The picture will explore the duo's professional and personal life together and use both film clips and live action. There is now a search on for a young man with musical experience to play John.

DOUGLAS TRUMBULL, the director of *Brainstorm*, who did the special effects on *2001: A Space Odyssey* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, has a new kind of thrill for moviegoers. Showscan, an effects process that requires special gigantic screens and gives a heightened sense of sound, is now being tested by Trumbull and sponsored in part by the Shakey's Pizza Restaurants. Special screens are being built for the 22-minute films which will unspool across the country at the end of the summer for a $2.50 admissions tag.

MACABRE MOVIE DIRECTOR Brian DePalma has begun shooting *Body Double*, a thriller about an actress involved in the world of pornography that he originally planned to make as an X-rated film with explicit sex. After fighting with the Motion Picture Association of America over the rating of *Scarface* (they made him take out some violent scenes in order to obtain an R rating), DePalma promised to show them a real X-rated film with *Body Double*. He even toyed with the idea of starring a real X-rated film star. However, he backed down and decided to make the picture through Columbia with accredited actress Melanie Griffith in the lead. And he promises an R rating. (Aw shucks.)

JUST A FEW MONTHS AGO we mentioned forthcoming publication of *The Big Brother Book of Lists*, by Robert Ellis Smith, Deborah Caulfield, David Crook and Michael Gershman; the book is now in its second printing, was banned from the Waldenbooks chain because it was "too political," and is currently being discussed as a possible documentary topic for Group W's syndication system. The book (currently a favorite of *Ampersand*'s editor-in-chief) lists, among many bizarre and troublesome facts, eight tips for spotting Communists (issued by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover). Among the suspicious Red moves to look out for: driving alternately at high and low rates of speed, and stopping at every gas station. (So devious, those Pirikos!)

ADVERTISEMENT

New Car Winner!

Joan Armatrading Pays Off!

Kevin McMahon of Champaign, Illinois wins a 1984 AMC Renault Encore automobile. Huzzah, and congratulations!

All entrants were required to write a review of Joan Armatrading's new album, **Track Record,** on A&M Records. The editorial staff of Alan Weston Communications, Inc. (publisher of the magazine you're reading) chose the winners. (We didn't get so much as a roller skate! And it was a hard job, too!)

The second place winner of a new Honda Gyro "scooter and a half" is Jeff Melnick of Ithaca, New York.

Third place winner of 50 albums from the A&M Records catalog is Elizabeth Davey of Hanover, New Hampshire.

There are many fourth place winners of Asics Tiger Running Shoes — one winner for each **Ampersand** campus. Space does not permit a complete listing, so these winners will be notified by letter.

Herewith, Mr. McMahon's winning review:

PHOTO COURTESY OF A&M RECORDS

Does Joan Armatrading care what anyone thinks? **In a way:** hence her unique glory. If image equals career, no one can accuse J.A. of careerism. Who doesn't relish the ease with which she stunned the most cravenly cynical mobs into dewy-eyed silence by bending over the microphone and murmuring, "I'm not in love . . . I'm open to persuasion."? Gasps. Sensation. We love, no, **adore** Joan. And she let us know it was **not** OK to idolize her like that. Joan-the-Elegant-Balladeer was always gleefully subverted by Joan-the-Mistress-of-Sassy-Rock: "I sit here by myself and you know I love it."

Indeed J. the M. of S.R. (prominent in this choice compilation) continues to misbehave. When she purrs, "I love it when you call me names," bop/rock's most **exact** voice dots the "I"s in a way that says "This isn't one of those limp imitations of decadance dear to elderly millionaires and Rock Yahoos, but the kind of silliness you dream the Smart Girls will tease you with." And this is the Key: Joan Armatrading is not pious. **Track Record** documents (and augments, with exemplary new tracks) the sexy, funky, hilarious, literate and hip music of a Smart Girl who knows that Smart Girls have the most fun and knows we know she knows.

SCHOOL'S OUT BEYOND THE CAMPUS

IN THIS

OUR FINAL ISSUE BEFORE SUMMER BREAK (WE TAKE OURS A LITTLE EARLY), WE DEAL WITH LIFE AFTER COLLEGE—OR AT LEAST AFTER THIS SEMESTER. WE OFFER TWO ARTICLES ON CREDIT—ONE FINANCIAL AND ONE ACADEMIC—AND, FOR THOSE WHO PREFER TO BE IRRESPONSIBLE VAGABONDS ON THE FREEWAY OF LIFE, WE HAVE A PAEAN TO MOTORCYCLE TOURING. JUST REMEMBER: LIFE IS LIKE A HIGHWAY: IT'S ALWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND FULL OF DETOURS, BUT HOW ELSE ARE WE GOING TO GET ANYWHERE?

ISN'T THAT PROFOUND?

FOR THOSE WHO DON'T WANT TO TRAVEL MUCH FARTHER THAN THE NEXT THEATER, WE OFFER *AMPERSAND'S* UMPTEENTH ANNUAL SUMMER MOVIE GUIDE. WHICH IS NOT PROFOUND AT ALL.

GIVE YOURSELF CREDIT...

BY RICHARD LEVINSON

And so, as the door of the future swings wide open to you, tomorrow's productive citizen, do not pass gingerly over that sweet threshold, but march boldly, put your best foot forward, step lively, button up your overcoat, floss, and remember: It is a wise person who travels; it is a fool who wanders, especially one who wanders into a bank expecting to receive a large, unsecured personal loan . . .

I was preparing my 1984 graduation speech (I write one every year, on the off chance that someone will hire me to actually deliver it), and I had settled on a theme of "Indebtedness: Your Civic Responsibility," when I received a communication asking me to write a short piece on, by happy circumstance, that very subject.

It so happens that I am an expert on indebtedness, but I won't dwell on my own sad experience. Suffice to say that misery loves company, and it is my hope that I can help the reader join me in the ranks of the overextended.

Obtaining credit is probably a necessity in modern American life. Unless you are the rare person who can plunk down $10,000 for a new, average-priced car, or $100,000 for a no-frills house, credit is the only route to large-scale consumption. There are a number of ways to obtain credit, but a few cautionary notes are in order.

NOTHING COSTS MONEY LIKE MONEY

When Shakespeare wrote "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," he should have added ". . . but if you have a choice, be a lender." Borrowing money is a very expensive proposition. For example, the least expensive credit card will typically charge in the nieghborhood of 17 percent annually on the unpaid balance. Measure that against the 5-1/2 percent a regular savings account pays, or even the 8-10 percent available to the larger bank accounts, and you will see that The Bank Always Wins. You should always consider interest as part of the total cost of any purchase made with borrowed money. The difference will be substantial.

NO CREDIT IS BAD; BAD CREDIT IS WORSE

Once you have received credit in any form, you have started a personal credit history, which is available to all future lenders. Large credit bureaus such as California-based TRW keep current data on millions of people, and one 30- or 60-day delinquency will show up in your file immediately. (You have a legal right to obtain, from *any* credit bureau, your own history.) Credit is an opportunity that can be easily blown.

A.P.R.

By law, all interest must be advertised at its Annual Percentage Rate. Prior to this law, extremely low rates could be advertised, but they were often figured in convoluted ways, and the actual amount of money charged was much higher. If you are ever offered a loan with an interest rate that is not referred to as A.P.R., run very quickly in the opposite direction, stopping only long enough to call the Better Business Bureau.

Now that you have been warned, the next step is finding ways to start you on the road to insolvency. If you have a phone, you have credit, but it won't do you any good in Establishing Your Good Name. Similarly, utility bills and the like won't be of much help in getting other credit. (Non-payment of such bills, especially if they are turned over to a collection agency, *will* hurt your rating.)

E-Z CREDIT

Probably the simplest type of loan for a student to obtain is, oddly enough, a student loan. Currently, no credit check is performed, because the loans are guaranteed by the state (which is reinsured by the federal government). Banks don't make any money on these low-interest loans, but many banks handle them for the sake of community good will. To get a student loan, there are a number of requirements involving academic standing and financial need. The amount of the loan is determined by the college financial aid office and the bank. Check with the student loan

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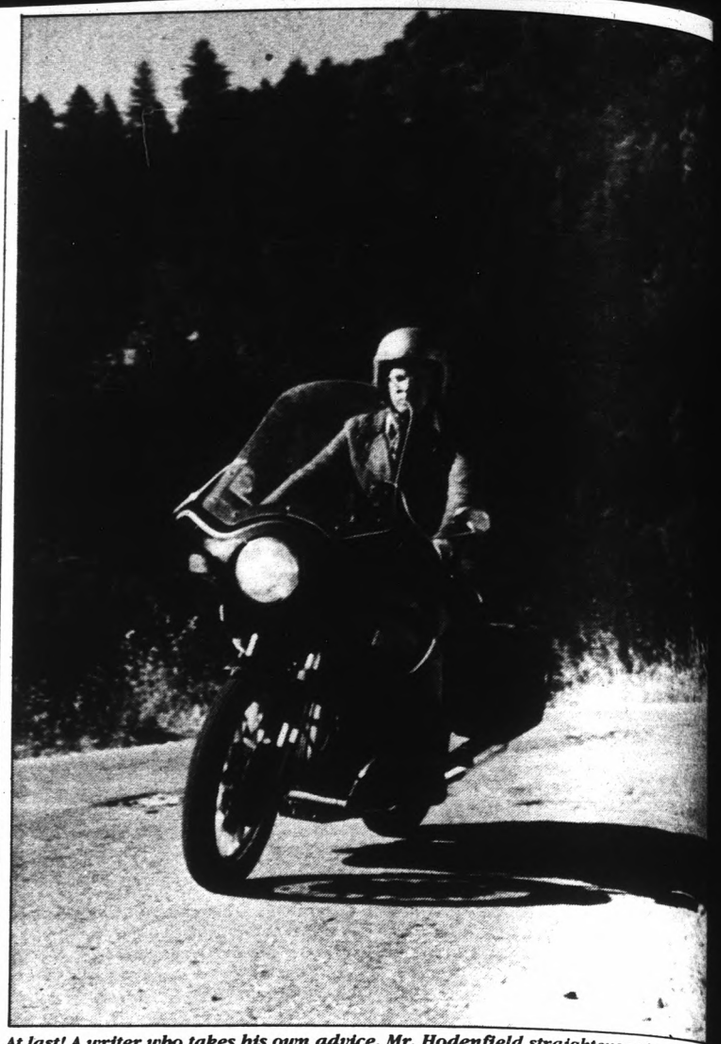

At last! A writer who takes his own advice. Mr. Hodenfield straightens out a country road's bend on his beefy BMW.

"GET YOUR MOTOR RUNNIN'

Head out on the Highway . . ."

BY CHRIS HODENFIELD
PHOTOS BY CHRIS HODENFIELD

It is the cruelty of spring. The earth breathes a different air then, and there is no relief from the onslaught of finals and Papers Due. The only real relief comes from getting outside and drinking up a lot of that air. One of the best ways to perform this mission is on a motorcycle.

To a motorcyclist, the road is always clear.

To the unconvinced and the comfortable, a motorcyclist appears to always have another kind of road ahead—one soaked by rains and lashed by hurricanes.

It's true. The traveler in the saddle of a motorcycle *participates* with the scenery. All of nature is out there, the ever-changing accomplice. The atmosphere does get **intense.** But the pleasures of motorcycling are vivid enough to make all kinds of weird miseries worthwhile. In this writer's mind are hundreds of colossal pictures of sunlight breaking across dewy meadowlands illuminated like a crystal cathedral while the gleaming road unwound through future hillsides. These are images that don't leave the mind.

One accepts right away that this is not the same as piling into an Oldsmobile with an ice chest and magazines and heading for the sea. For the mototcyclist, even a 500-mile day is a very big deal.

The most visible traveling motorcycles today are the behemoth touring rigs, the superslab cruisers fronted by hulking, distended streamliner fairings, equipped with tape decks and CB radios, adjustable air shocks, luggage racks and bar buddies, the stuff of a thousand hours of conversation. Motorcyclists, when they gather, are voluble to the extreme on Topic A—their bikes. Advice is given *freely*. Do not wait for the confession, however, that these luxo-wagons, (Honda Gold Wing, Yamaha Venture) start upwards of $5,000 and go into the eights. (Anyone who immediately grumps that this is more than a Honda Civic, which car will also fetch superior gas mileage, should be directed to the touring leviathan's throttle. Huge though they may be, these bikes are also thunderingly fast.)

Now happens to be a good time to buy a motorcycle. Relentless competition among the Japanese manufacturers has turned the market upside-down. The 1983 buying season was predicted to be a gold-rush event, and wonderful new designs were brought forth to the showroom floors. But only the usual

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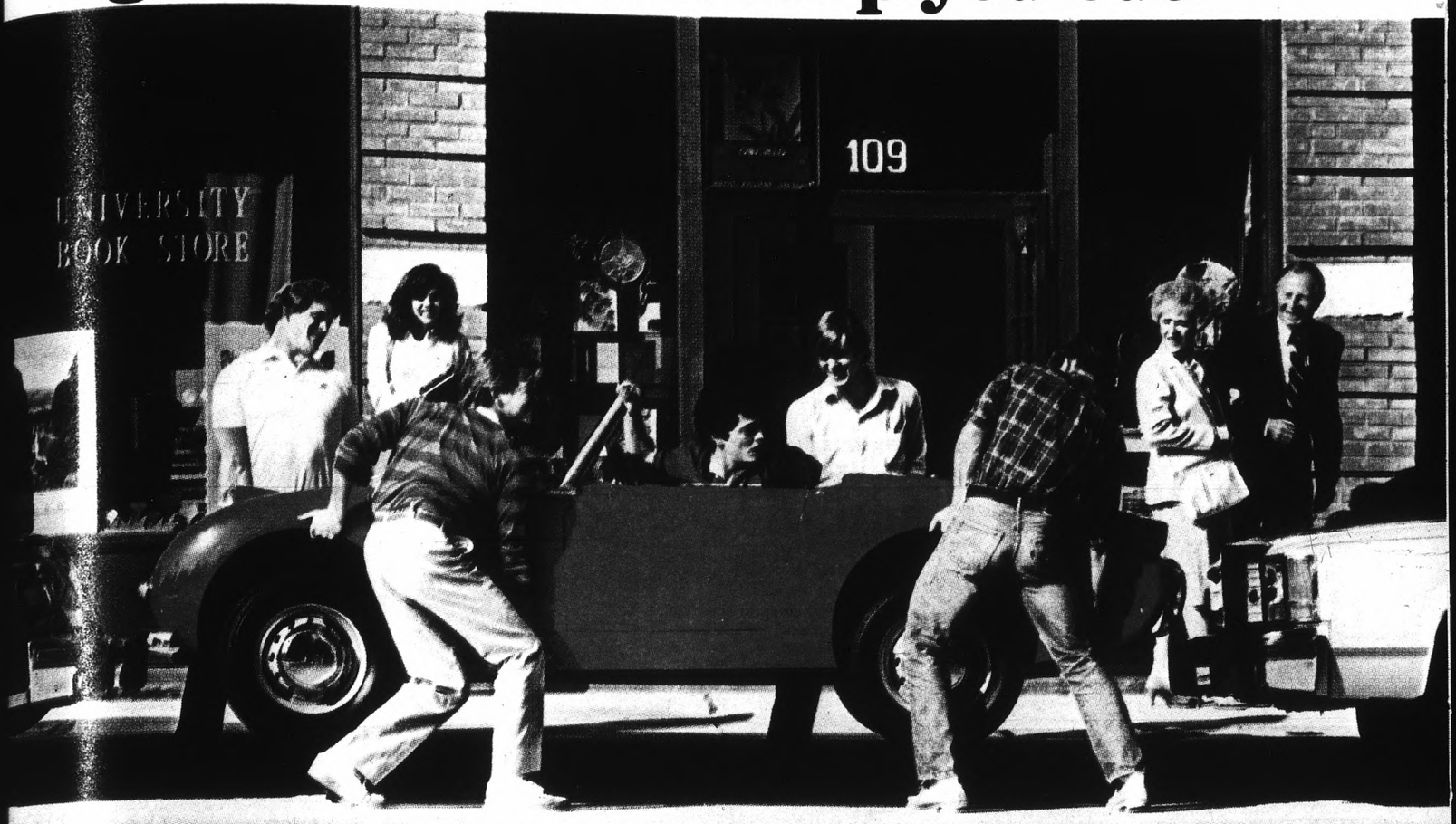
When you're in a tight spot, good friends will help you out.



When you pulled in two hours ago, you didn't have this problem. And with a party just starting, the last thing you wanted to do was wait around another two hours.

Neither did the rest of the guys. So when they offered to give you a lift, that's exactly what they did, proving not only that they were in good shape, but that they were good friends.

So show them what appreciation is all about. Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.

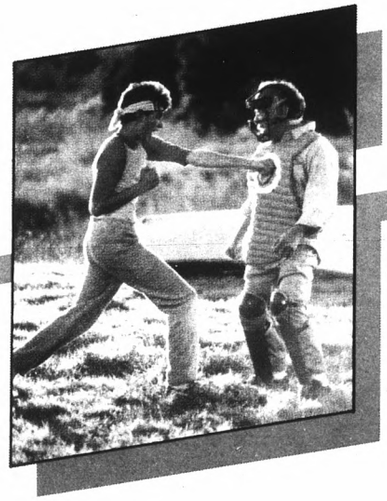
Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.

© 1983 Beer Brewed in U.S.A. by Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee, WI

COLUMBIA PICTURES ANNOUNCES ITS SUMMER SEMESTER

COMING TO SAVE THE WORLD THIS SUMMER.

(JUNE 8 RELEASE)



the Karate Ki

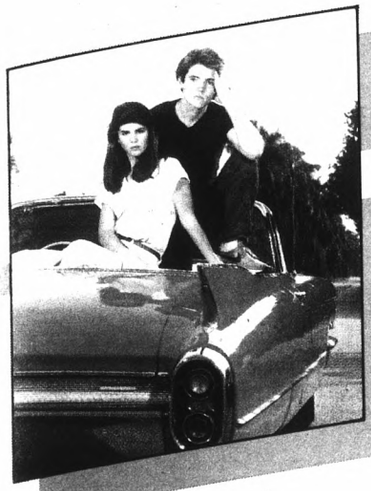
No one said high school was going to be easy but it's been a little too rough on Danny La Russo—he can barely crack a book because these tough guys keep taking cracks at him. Danny turns to karate for self-defense and discovers a sense of personal pride in the process. Columbia Pictures presents "The Karate Kid", starring Ralph Macchio, Noriyuki "Pat" Morita, Elisabeth Shue and William Zabka, and directed by John Avildsen. Jerry Weintraub produces. Written by Robert Mark Kamer.

(OPENING JUNE 22)

Hardbodies

Summertime means sun, surf, fast cars and fast music. It all happens on the beach where everyone parties hard and the only job on anyone's mind is the hard work it takes to get a "hardbody"...and you'd be surprised how far people will go to get one. Columbia Pictures presents "Hardbodies", a Chroma III Production starring Grant Cramer and Teal Roberts, directed by Mark Griffiths and produced by Jeff Begun and Ken Dalton. Screenplay by Eric Alter, Steven Greene and Mark Griffiths.

(SEE THEM MAY 11)



THE NEW KIDS

Loren and Abby MacWilliams are not "dying" to fit in at Homestead High, but trying to make it in this town just might kill them. Columbia Pictures presents "The New Kids", produced and directed by Sean Cunningham and starring Shannon Presby, Lori Laughlin and James Spader. Andrew Fogelson is executive producer. Screenplay by Steve Gyllenhaal and Dennis Feldman.

(COMING JULY 13)

SHEENA, QUEEN OF THE JUNGLE

Tanya Roberts stars in Columbia Pictures' "Sheena", an extraordinary modern day tale of adventure and romance shot on location in Kenya and co-starring Ted Wass. John Guillermin directs from a screenplay by Lorenzo Semple Jr. Yoram Ben-Ami is executive producer.

(AN AUGUST 17 RELEASE)

Columbia Pictures

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SPINAL TAP

Rips Rock & Roll Truth from the Heavy Metal Underbelly, and Laughs About It!

BY DAVIN SEAY

I'M NOBODY'S FOOL/I'M NOBODY'S CLOWN
I'M TREATING YOU COOL/I'M PUTTING YOU DOWN
BUT BABY I DON'T INTEND TO LEAVE EMPTY HANDED
GIMME SOME MONEY*

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS: LINE FOR LINE, SCENE BY SCENE, INNUENDO AFTER INNUENDO, *THIS IS SPINAL TAP* IS THE FUNNIEST FILM IN RECENT MEMORY. IT IS GROUNDBREAKING CINEMATIC COMEDY, AS WAS *BLAZING SADDLES* OR WOODY ALLEN'S EARLY WORK — INSPIRATIONAL HILARITY THAT DEMONSTRATED JUST HOW DENSELY PACKED AND TIGHTLY WOVEN FILM COMEDY CAN ACTUALLY BE. IT'S THE KIND OF MOVIE *SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE* AND *SCTV* ALUMNI SHOULD BE MAKING, BUT NEVER DO — BRILLIANT, BITING, MEMORABLE IN A DOZEN WAYS.

Now for the bad news: It's probably completely over the average movie goer's noggin.

"It's tough to think of anything more people know the insides of than rock & roll," says Harry Shearer, waiting for an insolent waitress to bring him an omelette. "I mean, things are inside until they're brought outside. If it works as a joke, it's no longer inside. A guy taking a cucumber out of his pants . . . that's pretty universal."

Along with co-conspirators Rob Reiner (once Meathead in *All in the Family*), Michael McKean (still seen as Lenny in *Laverne & Shirley*) and Christopher Guest (former *National Lampoon* editor who waxed sinister in the *The Long Riders*), Shearer, who appeared on *Saturday Night Live* for one season, has spent the last four years fashioning a film that requires from its audience the same kind of quick-witted cognizance, the same careful eye for detail and nuance, as well as a keen appreciation for the absurd and ironic, that went into the film's creation. That's a tall order at a time when most movies are aiming for the gonads and adrenal glands, but actor/writer Shearer seems undaunted. "Look," he says, while surly waitresses studiously ignore him, "if this movie attracts twenty million people who think they're the only hip ones who really understand it, that'll be fine."

"As long as they bring five bucks with them," says Michael McKean from across the table.

This Is Spinal Tap is almost impossible to describe without giving away the good parts, primarily because it is all "good parts." A plot synopsis is scant help in conveying the lunatic core of a movie purporting to be a "rockumentary" on the latest American tour of a legendary English heavy metal band. The quartet releases an album titled *Smell the Glove*, hassles variously with managers, record company reps and itself, disbands briefly and reforms when their single "Sex Farm" hits the Japanese Top Ten. That, essentially, is it. With its grainy, hand-held look, crude editing and meandering dialogue it could well be yet another installment in a tired tradition that began with *Gimme Shelter* and *Let It Be* and continued with *The Song Remains the Same*, *The Kids Are Alright* and innumerable Grateful Dead verité vehicles and which has been most recently resurrected in the rock video boom.

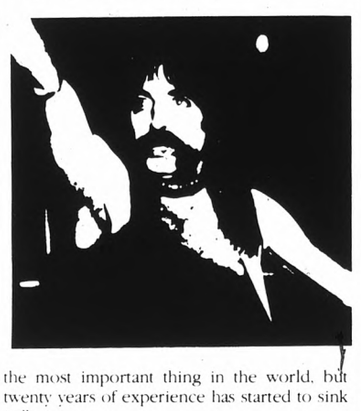
But *This Is Spinal Tap* is a satire that so closely resembles the real thing that it transcends the spoof genre entirely. It takes an uncannily accurate measure of the whole ludicrous business of rock & roll, evoking laughter to sum up the current state of the musical art. It is, despite Shearer's protestations, a consummately "inside" movie — a far more revealing glimpse of the foibles and fantasies rampant in the world's most ridiculous profession than any number of "real" music documentaries.

"It's a two-fisted indictment," jokes McKean, gnawing on a heel of bread in lieu of his wildly overpriced, and still undelivered, Salade Nicoise, "torn from today's headlines and carefully pieced back together."

"The guys in Spinal Tap, like a lot of other professional rock stars, are well into their thirties," adds Reiner, bearded and bald since his days on *All in the Family*. "They're still clinging to the last vestiges of an adolescent fantasy . . . that's really rock & roll in general, guys in their thirties jumping around on stage in front of a lot of kids."

"But not jumping as high," adds Shearer. "The whole idea of treating rock & roll seriously has been around since the music began. We've all seen too much footage of musicians sitting around trying to be serious about what they do for a living. They'd like to believe it's

Heavy metal brain damage: Harry Shearer, Christopher Guest, and Michael McKean as unregenerate (and degenerate) British rockers. Harry Shearer's armpit (below) is just one of many hilarious sights in* This Is Spinal Tap *(other amusing parts of his body are also on display in the film).



the most important thing in the world, but twenty years of experience has started to sink in."

"When anyone does something for a long time," Guest observes, "and gets paid a lot of money for it, they begin to really believe that what they do is important, just to justify all the attention. Everything is a statement; they're making 'serious artistic choices.'"

This Is Spinal Tap treats the subject of professional rock with the irreverence it so richly deserves. The band's checkered history was completely plotted by Reiner and company before filming began and the "official" Spinal Tap press kit reveals that founding members Nigel Tufnel (Christopher Guest) and David St. Hubbins (Michael McKean) grew up in the same English slum of Squatney. Together they formed the Originals "later changed to the New Originals when the East End Originals (now The Regulars) threatened suit."

Changing their name to Spinal Tap, the group, including bassist Derek Smalls (Harry Shearer), scored a hit in 1966 with "Listen to the Flower People," followed by the less successful "Again with the Flower People." After the tragic death of drummer John "Stumpy" Pepys in a bizarre gardening accident, the Tap went on to release a series of LPs including *Brainhammer, Nerve Damage, Intravenous DeMilo, Shark Sandwich* and the "concept" album, *The Sun Never Sweats.*

Several of the movie's [illegible] drawn from real life. [illegible] Shearer and McKean's [illegible] Credibility Gap comedy [illegible] the band makes an in-store [illegible] local record store where [illegible] show up. The promoter, [illegible] terman band leader Pat [illegible] only himself for the dismal [illegible] over a record rack, he begs [illegible] ahead, kick my ass."

"It really happened," [illegible] guy who did it is now the [illegible] major record company [illegible] mouthed recording studio [illegible] rectly from the notorious [illegible] which members of that [illegible] ble are captured swearing [illegible] solid hour.

"We saw a lot of rock [illegible] Shearer, "read a lot of bio[illegible] and I went on tour with [illegible] week course in advanced [illegible] question that heavy metal [illegible] of rock's folly. There's a gr[illegible] who are icons of virility [illegible] backstage they're whipped [illegible] everything."

It's that same element [illegible] that sparks the humor of *[illegible] Spinal Tap*. The camera ruthlessly re[illegible] the often pain[illegible] ful dissolution of the ba[illegible] career, from half-empty halls and canc[illegible] gigs to a pom[illegible] nant moment when, huddl[illegible] around a radi[illegible] playing one of their old hit[illegible] they hear the DJ muse "There's one from th[illegible] there are their now file for you."

"We tried to get as clos[illegible] possible to the real thing and then twist it[illegible] er. "This movie was made [illegible] the point of view of people who love [illegible] & roll instead of people who are making [illegible] it."

Well, maybe. The proble[illegible] you can call that, is that its creators kn[illegible] subject too well to love it as uncritically [illegible] those outside the portals of stardom. W[illegible] original music written and performed by the Spinal Tap cast (and slated for album re[illegible] by Polygram Records) and a supporting cast that includes *National Lampoon* editor Tony Hendra, Jane Chadwick, Fran Drescher and a host of other comic talents, *This Is Spinal Tap* is as complete a comic vision as has ever been seen on celluloid in too long a time. Yet audiences leaving screening rooms in the Babylons of New York and Los Angeles must wonder how it's going to play in Peoria. Rock & roll is after all, a sacred entertainment tradition now, and the question left begging by *This Is Spinal Tap* is whether or not audiences will get a joke played as much on them as on their inflated guitar heroes.

"We test-screened the movie in shopping malls in Seattle and Dallas," remarks Reiner. "Let's just say it wasn't our crowd. They didn't understand what we were taking off from. We handed out comment cards and a lot of kids said we should get a better cameraman. They also wanted to know why we didn't do a documentary about some group they'd heard of."

"I was out there for one of the screenings," adds Shearer. "No one recognized me in the audience and after about an hour the girl sitting next to me turned and asked me, 'What is the meaning of this?'"

It isn't, finally, so surprising that studio heads and cretinous teens should be scratching their heads over *This Is Spinal Tap*. Humor this close to the bone is an acquired taste.

* © 1983 EmbCom Music Publishing. Music & lyrics by Christopher Guest, Michael McKean, Harry Shearer, Rob Reiner.

Summer Movie Guide

BY JUDITH SIMS

AAH, SUMMER. HEAT, SUNBURN, SWEAT. SAND IN YOUR NAVEL, AND IN YOUR EYES, AND UP YOUR NOSE, AND UNDER YOUR BIG TOENAIL WHERE YOU CAN'T GET IT OUT, NOT EVEN WITH THE SEVENTEEN TOOLS IN YOUR SWISS ARMY KNIFE. THERE AIN'T NO CURE FOR THE SUMMERTIME BLUES — EXCEPT AN OCCASIONAL AIR-CONDITIONED MOVIE.

This year's warm-weather offerings have the usual mindless drivel, the obligatory blockbusters, and the ever-popular thrillers. But fewer horror movies, in case anyone's counting.

Every studio issued the usual disclaimers: Their release schedules aren't definite, so some of these films may appear later, or earlier, than our May through August designation. Other films not listed here may suddenly surface. Some films die in their sleep, while others will die on the screen.

Without further ado:

Gremlins is the latest from Steven Spielberg — as producer, not director. *Gremlins* features the Mogwais, cute but nasty creatures. Also stars Phoebe Cates, who's cute and not so nasty.

Steven Spielberg does direct *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom,* a prequel to the wildly successful *Raiders of the Lost Ark.* Harrison Ford again, this time with Kate Capshaw.

Michael Paré, who was the only interesting part of *Eddie and the Cruisers,* stars in two films this summer. In *Streets of Fire,* directed by Walter Hill, Paré is a tough loner hero who battles motorcycle thugs to rescue his former love, rock singer Diane Lane. With music by the Blasters. Paré then shows up in *The Philadelphia Experiment,* with Nancy Allen; this one involves time travel, World War II, and a top-secret military experiment.

Robert Redford's first film appearance since *Brubaker* is *The Natural,* wherein he plays an aging baseball whiz. Robert Duvall, Glenn Close *(The Big Chill)* and Kim Basinger *(Never Say Never Again, The Man Who Loved Women)* add support to this film version of the Bernard Malamud novel.

Remakes and sequels include *Star Trek III: The Search for Spock,* which lists Leonard Nimoy as director . . . but not as a member of the cast. Will he show up? Will they find him? William Shatner is in the space saddle again. *Cannonball Run II* puts Burt Reynolds in the driver's seat, this time abetted by Shirley MacLaine, Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Sammy Davis, Jr. Oy Vey. *The Bounty,* the third or fourth version of this endlessly fascinating tale, focuses on the friendship (presumably pre-mutiny) between Captain Bligh (Anthony Hopkins) and Fletcher Christian (Mel Gibson). Laurence Olivier appears as Admiral Hood. *The Woman in Red* is a remake of *Pardon mon Affair,* this time with Gene Wilder as the mid-40s married man who weathers yet another midlife crisis. With Gilda Radner. (Wilder & Radner gave us *Hanky Panky,* possibly the worst film ever made.)

Bo-Lero is the maybe X-rated, maybe R-rated latest from that fun couple, Bo and John Derek. A romantic comedy, we're told.

Several youth-oriented comedies will vie for the drive-in dollar. *Top Secret!* comes from the creators of *Airplane!* and is so secret the film company isn't even sure who's starring in it. "I've heard the name Val Kilmer," sez a Paramount publicist, "and I think Omar Sharif . . ." *Johnny Dangerously* is a gangster sendup starring Michael Keaton, Joe Piscopo and Marilu Henner. *Give me an F* is, predictably, about cheerleaders, while *Revenge of the Nerds* is about what you'd expect too. *Sixteen Candles* stars Molly Ringwald *(The Tempest)* as a teenager who must endure her sister's wedding and other trials on her big birthday. *Cheech and Chong as the Corsican Brothers,* not a takeoff on the old French story, is a "contemporary comedy with no dope." You read it here first. *Buckaroo Banzai* is a strange movie about a rock singer who's also a neurosurgeon. Peter Weller, Jeff Goldblum and John Lithgow star. *Ghostbusters* gives us Bill Murray, Dan Aykroyd and Harold Ramis as parapsychologists in New York, with Sigourney Weaver giving us something nice to look at. *Best Defense* pits an industrial engineer (Dudley Moore) against an Army lieutenant (Eddie Murphy) for laughs and big bangs. Lily Tomlin dies and is "reborn" inside Steve Martin in *All of Me,* a comedy/fantasy that also stars Victoria Tennant *(Winds of War).*

Besides the aforementioned *Star Trek III,* we have two more space epics: *The Last Starfighter* has Lance Guest as a young earthling who encounters some intergalactic adventures, thanks to a video game and con man Robert Preston. *The Neverending Story,* directed by Wolfgang Petersen *(Das Boot),* deals with a boy's adventures with bizarre creatures.

Four musicals, of sorts, are lined up, including Paul McCartney's *Give My Regards to Broad Street,* in which he plays a singer searching for stolen master tapes (watch for the late great Ralph Richardson and the not so late Ringo Starr). *That's Dancing!* is another compilation from Jack Haley, Jr., who gave us *That's Entertainment I* and *II;* this one, no surprise, will show us a few dazzling steps, and won't be limited to the MGM archives. Then there's *Rhinestone,* which puts Dolly Parton with (against?) Sylvester Stallone. We don't even want to think about it. *Beat Street* jumps on the break dancing fad, produced by Harry Belafonte and David Picker.

Fear not, action fans; Hollywood has not neglected your cravings for speed and violence. *Stick,* a crime thriller from the novel by Elmore Leonard, concerns a Miami ex-convict turned chauffeur who gets embroiled in "sticky" business. Pun intended. *The Pope of Greenwich Village* stars Mickey Rourke and Eric Roberts as two cousins who get into deep trouble with the mob. *Alphabet City* has Vincent Spano *(Baby, It's You)* in a drug-drenched tale set in New York. *Firestarter* is the film version of Stephen King's bestseller about a young girl (Drew Barrymore) who has the ability to set things ablaze with just one look. Her parents are David Keith and Heather Locklear; the one-eyed assassin pursuing Drew is George C. Scott. Art Carney, Louise Fletcher and Martin Sheen also star. *Cloak and Dagger* is a "sweet kid" thriller — starring Henry Thomas (he of *E.T.* fame) and Dabney Coleman, this one deals with more assassins and one boy's fantasies. *Tightrope* is the new Clint Eastwood flick, and that's all we need to say about it.

Supergirl is the latest spinoff of *Superman,* with the title character played by Helen Slater. A few big names bolster the marquee: Faye Dunaway, Peter O'Toole and Mia Farrow. *Once Upon a Time in America* is Italian director Sergio Leone's definitive (we hope) gangster picture, starring Robert De Niro and James Woods as friends and enemies. In *Red Dawn,* writer-director John Milius has the Russians invading America, forcing some young inhabitants into guerilla warfare. C. Thomas Howell *(The Outsiders)* and Powers Booth star.

Last but certainly not least: the return of Arnold Schwarzenegger and all of his muscles in *Conan the Destroyer.* Basketball star Wilt Chamberlain and singer Grace Jones also appear in this continuation of weird adventures in the prehistoric zone.

PHOTO BY JOHN SHANNON

Off we go, thataway, one more time. William Shatner stars as Admiral Kirk in* Star Trek III — The Search for Spock, *directed by Leonard Nimoy.

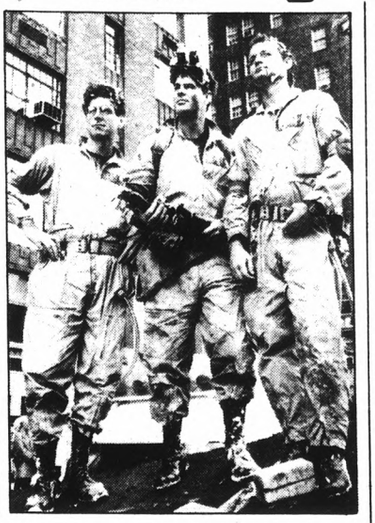


PHOTO BY DAVID ALEXANDER

TOP RIGHT — "Cosmic crusaders," they call themselves.* Ghostbusters' *Harold Ramis (left), Dan Aykroyd (center), and Bill Murray (the other one) portray parapsychologists in New York.

Where they belong. ABOVE — Joe Piscopo, Michael Keaton, and Marilu Henner (she's the one on the right) star in* Johnny Dangerously, *an "affectionate sendup of 1930s ganster movies."

BEYOND THE CAMPUS

GIVE YOURSELF CREDIT...

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department of the bank for the specifics. (Unfortunately, simply getting a student loan will not do wonders for your credit history until you begin to pay it off. Pay-back on such loans usually does not begin until 9 months or a year after graduation.)

CREDIT CARDS

First, let's clear up some confusion. A "credit card" is a piece of plastic enabling one to receive an immediate loan from a financial institution for the purchase of some product. Interest is charged on the outstanding balance after 30 days. A "charge card" is a piece of plastic enabling one to pay off many purchases with one check, but the full amount of those purchases is due at the end of every month. No interest is charged. Failure to pay off a charge card balance monthly can result in cancellation and collection proceedings, which make your history look very, very sick. Visa and Mastercard are credit cards. American Express is a charge card. Know the difference.

If you want to get a credit card, here are some suggestions. First, try to obtain a card from a local department store. Since the risk is lower (an initial line of credit might be as low as $100) such stores can be a bit more liberal with first-time applicants. Having a cosigner with established credit will help immensely. (You're going to read a lot about cosignatures from now on.)

Another alternative is to wait for your campus representative of the College Credit Card Corp. to show up. This organization has spent years joining department stores in search of new charge customers with students who yearn for the cards. According to a survey done by Credit Card Marketing (which is, like CCCC, a part of GLS, Inc.) 96 percent of the leading department stores accept credit card applications from college students — but these stores usually have special rules for college students. Some insist the student be employed; others demand the student be at least a junior, senior or graduate student; and many put a ceiling on the credit limit of $250 or less. CCCC handles national stores like Sears, Zales and Saks Fifth Avenue, but it also offers local department stores in almost all areas of the country.

For a Visa or Mastercard, you have to go to a bank or savings-and-loan. Both cards are run similarly to franchise operations, and it is the financial institution that is extending credit, not the card company. Competition for cardholders is currently intense, so shop around for price. A 17 percent APR card with no annual service charge is a good deal; a 21 percent card with a $25 annual fee is not so good.

Once you have settled on a lender, you'll have to apply. Again, a cosigner will be a good udea, because the bank will feel safer and you will receive the credit history benefit.

Most cards require a minimum monthly payment (usually $20 or a small percentage of the outstanding balance). However, if you pay off the entire balance monthly, no interest is charged. (Obviously, the bank prefers to receive small installments. That's how they make gobs of money.) Again, a caution: If you allow your balance to soar, as it easily can, you will pay through the nose for the privilege.

The American Express Card, as previously mentioned, is not a credit card. With a few exceptions (airline tickets and travel packages), all purchases made with the card are due and payable at the end of each month. The company has several programs for new cardholders, so here's a rundown: For a regular American Express card, an annual income of $15,000 is needed ($20,000 for the more prestigious and feature-laden Gold card). There is a $35 annual service charge. Aside from offering the convenience of receiving one bill for many purchases, the card can also be used as a check guarantee card to cash personal checks of up to $1,000 at American Express travel offices (and many banks). You may also submit a "graduate application," for which you must be a college graduate or in your final year of school and earning at least $10,000 *in your field of study*. Also, a "guarantor application" is offered, for which a cosigner is necessary. To get complete information and application forms, call 1-800-528-4800.

AUTO LOANS

A car loan is surely the most necessary consumer credit. Everybody needs a car; few can buy one outright.

For the first-time borrower, it is best to go to a bank where either you or your family have done previous business. Even though a car loan is secured by the title to the automobile, the bank wants your money, not your wheels, so they tend to be conservative in lending. Again, have a cosigner ready and willing.

If you decide to deal directly with the car dealer, remember that credit can be a high-profit item, and applying for credit directly with the dealer can give you some leverage on the basic price of the car. Pay absolutely no attention when the salesman tells you that credit is "no problem" Even if you receive the financing, it *is* a problem, because the dealer can turn around and resell your loan contract to a bank or other lender for "cash and points." The institution which then holds your paper will probably not be keenly interested in whether your car runs or whether proper service is provided by the dealer, but you will owe that third party the full amount of the loan.

ESOTERICA

When a stereo shop bellows "Instant Credit up to $1,500, No Payments til July" keep in mind that they are going to whack you on the interest. A $1,500 purchase might end up costing over $2,400 if paid over three years.

Chain stores such as Sears have their own cards, and they want your business. So, walk into a Sears, fill out an application, get your free pen or box of popcorn, and let the chips fall where they may. If you are turned down, return with Mom and Dad as cosigners. The worst that could happen is that you'll wind up with two free pens.

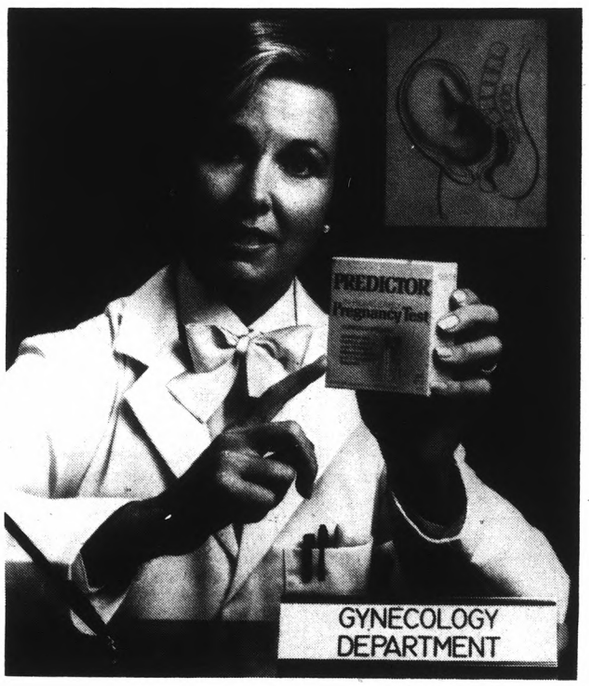
Oil company cards are of diminished importance because they were often sent out indiscriminately. If you get one, use it (or don't; it won't help your credit history very much, unless you're a dead-beat, in which case it will help you destroy your fledgling rating.

Interest is tax-deductible, but so what? Most college students are not in a tax bracket that requires a lot of deductions, and if you are you sure don't need any of my advice.

Mortgages are something I don't even want to discuss. If you are seriously considering buying a house, get a very good real estate lawyer and let him tell you all the things you should never, ever do.

Loan sharks will happily lend you money at a 6-for-5, 20 percent W.P.R. (Weekly Percentage Rate). However, those fellows tend to be unreasonable about late payments, and have been known to repossess a kneecap or two.

Now, I will leave you to charge full steam ahead into tomorrow. Remember that it is the birthright of every American to become deeply and perhaps hopelessly in debt. It takes a little work to get started, but there soon will come a day when you will thrill to the words of some smiling, grey-suited banker, when he looks you in the eye, shakes your hand, and says, "Well, I gotta give you credit . . ."

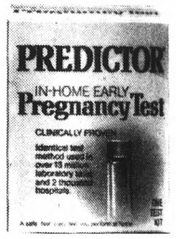


Think you're pregnant?

Use Predictor In-Home Pregnancy Test. It's the same as a hospital test.

You're on your own for the first time and life is a lot different now. If you think you might be pregnant, you want to know for sure. This is the time to use Predictor In-Home Pregnancy Test. It's the exact same test method used in over 2,000 hospitals and 13 million laboratory tests nationwide. So you know Predictor is accurate.

Predictor can be used as soon as nine days after you miss your period. It's convenient and gives you results in just one hour. Think you're pregnant? Remember, you can use Predictor with confidence, it's the test method used in over 2,000 American hospitals.



Nothing Predicts Pregnancy more accurately.

"I MIGHT GET WORKED UP. BUT I DON'T GET FILLED UP!"

John Madden

EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED IN A BEER. AND LESS.

© 1983 Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee, WI

BEYOND THE CAMPUS

"GET YOUR MOTOR RUNNIN'

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number of buyers came forth, and the already ungainly surpluses continued to build. For 1984, the fresh machinery is truly monstrous.

Suzuki's 1982 GS450, a quick, nimble, relatively smooth bike, useful for commuting or hell raising, has been reduced to $1,200. An incredible price. Yamaha's Vision 550J, a vibrationless V-twin with shaft drive, sells for under $2,000. Kawasaki's KZ550, an extremely quick little four-cylinder workhorse, overshadowed by its gaudier GPz brethren, is selling for far below $2,000. Honda, which introduced completely new engines and shapes every year, always has a quantity of good, mature stuff on hand.

Any of these examples are decent mounts for decent journeys—perhaps not to the ends of the earth, but certainly to the threshold of the mountains. These are not the only bikes collecting dust and breaking dealer's hearts, because, naturally, the used-bike market also has correspondingly been knocked to hell.

Even the most fervent advocate of lightweight touring wants to draw the line somewhere. How light can you get?

You can, for instance, tour all of Europe on a rasty little rattletrap moped, *and have a good time, too*, (if a rather teeth-jarringly slow one). But the old philosopher here wouldn't take on big old America with much under a 400-cc bike.

So put a few bucks worth of gas in the tank and get out the old road map. There're the small squiggly lines that indicate the roads far past the glum and ordinary, far past the Highway Patrol's lurking radar guns. There's nothing left to do but light out for the territory.

Fair views beyond the fairings. A touring motorcyclist participates with the scenery—in this instance, the southern end of California's Big Sur coast.

FIVE THINGS EVERY MOTORCYCLE TOURIST SHOULD KNOW

BY CHRIS HODENFIELD

1. *Wind* — The wind, so glorious and free, is, after a long drive, just murder on the shoulders. To get away from this feeling of always having one's shoulder to the wind, get a windscreen — a fairing. Even a small, handlebar-mounted fairing will cut windblast away from the rider's midsection. The new clear fairings, such as National Cycle's Plexifairing II, cost but a quarter of the wondrous fiberglass streamliners on the big touring leviathans. Much more important, the light fairings have neglible effect on a bike's handling.

2. *Ben-Gay* — See above. A morotcycle rider who is also a devotee of gymnastics, swimming, stretching, yoga, ballet or hoisting iron would probably be able to embark immediately on a long ride and not feel any prominent aches and pains. Those who lead more sedentary lives will, at the end of the first few days' ride, be crying out for a hot bath and a brutal massage.

3. *Panniers* — Nobody in motorcycling calls them panniers anymore, outside of BSA-riding Englishmen who believe that oil leaks are a moral imperative, or people who have just moved up from 10-speed bicycles.

Hard-case luggage is nice to have on a motorcycle. It beats throwing a duffel bag over the rear seat. But new lightweight bike luggage has been brought to market shaped, generally, like nylon sea-duffelbags. These are light and cheap. They also detach from the bike easily enough, which might not sound like so much unless, like me, you can't even sit down for a bowl of soup in a cafe without imagining hoodlums out in the parking lot rummaging through your stuff for cameras and scattering your underwear to the four winds.

4. *Ear Plugs* — Even lots of veteran motorcyclists are not wise to the benefits of ear plugs. But even those ears encased in the thickest and trickest of new crash helmets will be hearing a surprising amount of wind noise. The early return on wind noise is just fatigue. The long-term effect on the ears is worse.

While custom-molded ear plugs are the best and most comfortable, cheap, disposable plugs are available at gun shops.

5. *Duct Tape* — Your shop mechanic will tell you that the most important tools to take on a trip are spare fuses, chain lube, tire irons & tire patches, spare cables, etc. And that's sound advice, sure. But we all know in our heart of hearts that the silvery, ultra-sticky miracle called duct tape is what gets a bike through the night. It repairs a gutted muffler, mends a torn jacket, secures a dangling headlamp. Get right with duct tape and see that the mail gets through.

VACATIONS FOR COLLEGE CREDIT

Don't Leave Home Without It

BY LIZ GANT

One of my fondest college memories is the time I spent studying in France. I left my small Midwestern college a smug American coed, and came back from that glorious year a more mature and sympathetic human being. Not only had I gained valuable insights into the world around me — but I got *credit* for the whole thing. What could be sweeter?

If you haven't yet considered foreign study, think again. No matter what your major, the world is a tiny place these days. To really compete, you need a wider viewpoint than just the one from the Quad. And right now foreign study may be a lot easer — and cheaper — than you think.

"Students and parents are always amazed when I tell them it's cheaper to live and study abroad this year than it is to live in Westwood," says Laura Brown, Administrative Coordintor of the Education Abroad Program at UCLA in Los Angeles. "The dollar is very strong abroad."

So, how do you get started in your foreign adventure? Not surprisingly, with the profs nearest you. Have a conference with someone in your major department, or with a counselor who knows you well. Before you go in, prepare a few ideas about what you'd like to get out of a study-abroad program, how you'd finance the trip, and most importantly, how it would fit in with your major.

Once you've received a tentative OK, check to see if your school has a foreign study department already set up. If so, that is your next stop. Get ready for some paperwork when you arrive; you'll probably have to explain in writing your reasons for wanting to travel and then be interviewed to determine if you can handle an independent experience far from home. Be prepared for a thorough check of your educational background. If your gradepoint average is shaky, you could be rejected, because most universities abroad have more stringent testing and grading systems than we have here. You'll be expected to cut the mustard by *their* standards, even though you'd be getting the credit, ultimately, at your home institution.

Once you qualify, it's time to pick out the location to which you'll go. Here's where a nifty organization called the Council on International Educational Exchange can help. With 12 centers in the United States, as well as offices in Paris and Tokyo, CIEE helps students like you work, study and travel abroad.

Joe Hickey, Director of Work Exchanges for CIEE's main office in New York City, explains. "There are three ways to study abroad and get credit for it. First, enroll through your own college; second, apply to specialty institutions abroad that cater to foreign students; and third, apply directly to the foreign university of your choice. The first way is the easiest. If you choose the second option, you might find yourself contacting a school like Richmond College in London whose enrollment is mostly foreign students. In that case, they would send you the necessary documents to be filled out. It would be up to your own professors to compare curricula, and, if necessary, assign you an extra research paper perhaps, if there were a discrepancy in the course load. The third option is the toughest, and is usually open only to dedicated graduate students willing to spend more than a year in intensive study."

The experts agree that whatever option you choose, time is an important factor. You must apply *early*, particularly if you are structuring the situation yourself. International mails are notoriously slow, and so are college administrations everywhere.

According to the International Summer Session office at USC in Los Angeles, students are often responsible for paying for their own room, board and transportation abroad. If this is the case, consider contacting the embassy or consulate of the country you intend to visit. (Also, CIEE offers cheap charter flights.)

Finally, try to get in touch with a couple of students who studied in the country you're considering. Just how difficult or easy did they find study conditions there? How much of a handicap was the language barrier? Did they have a hard time finding research materials or interview subjects because of local customs and attitudes? In short, remove as many romantic notions from your head as you can.

"If you can just leave your preconcieved notions behind and go with an open mind, you'll find many opportunities and have a great time," Laura Brown says with a smile.

For more information check out the following:

The Institute of International Education (IIE) 809 United Nations Plaza New York, New York 10017 • *The Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)* 205 East 42nd St., New York, New York 10017 • *The National Association of Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA)* 1860 19th St. NW Washington, D.C. 20009 • *Federation of International Youth Travel Organizations* (Info at CIEE offices/21 centers for 5 languages) (Info at CIEE)

KATHLEEN TURNER

Kicks Her Career Into Gear

BY JOAN GOODMAN

"I HAVE A WONDERFUL HABIT," SAYS KATHLEEN TURNER. "I FALL IN LOVE WITH MY LEADING MAN FOR ABOUT A WEEK, AND WHEN I'M IN THAT WEEK, I TELL MYSELF THIS IS NOT JUST A WEEKLY THING, IT'S GOING ON, BUT BY THE 8TH OR 9TH DAY, IT'S GONE. IF IT GOES BEYOND THE 10TH DAY I START TO WORRY. OH, EVERYBODY FALLS IN LOVE ON A FILM, BUT I DON'T THINK IT LASTS TOO LONG. WHEN THEY CALL 'CUT,' THAT'S LIKE A COLD SHOWER. IT'S LIKE SOMEBODY THREW A BUCKET OVER YOU. YOU'RE DOING A SCENE AND THERE'S A LOT OF EMOTION AND THE DIRECTOR SAYS 'OKAY, OKAY CUT IT,' AND YOU GO TO YOURSELF, 'I WASN'T DOING IT REALLY. IT WASN'T ME,' BUT YOU DO, YOU DO FALL IN LOVE."

Kathleen Turner, who raised a few temperatures as the seductress in *Body Heat*, is in high spirits. They've stopped traffic for her on New York's Sixth Avenue, across the street from Rockefeller Center where she used to work, in order to shoot a scene for *Romancing the Stone*, the romantic comedy adventure she's made with Michael Douglas. It's about a reclusive writer of romance novels who is forced to live out one of her plots when her sister is kidnapped and held for ransom in the South American jungle. She forms an uneasy alliance with Douglas, who plays the film's obligatory rogue-hero. Douglas, who is the film's producer as well, watches with satisfaction as Turner's long, booted legs emerge from a prop taxi and stride briskly along the cordoned-off New York pavement. Director Bob Zemeckis (*I Want to Hold Your Hand, Used Cars*) calls "cut, print" and a big smile suffuses Turner's face.

"It's a real blast," says Turner with unabashed pride. "I left New York five years ago and went to Hollywood with no real prospects and arrived back in a chauffeured limousine, the leading lady in a major movie."

Later, at the fashionable Russian Tea Room, she's taken down a bit. No one recognizes her and we have to wait for a table. "That's all right," she says with equal good humor, "it keeps my feet on the ground and my head the right size."

In fact, there's little danger of Turner losing her sense of perspective. She has known from the first exactly what she's wanted and has gone about achieving it quite deliberately. "Everybody in Hollywood tells me that I could have been a superstar by now if I'd gone out there sooner and done some other films and all that stuff. If I kept my face out there, if I hadn't waited a year between films, but I don't think they're right. I came to New York in 1977. I wanted to earn money that first year, and I did, on a soap. (She played Nola in *The Doctors* for 18 months.) Then I did some theater on Broadway and off, and then I went to Hollywood. Perhaps it could have been faster but in 6-going on-7 years I haven't done anything I'm ashamed of. I think it's been fantastic."

Body Heat was certainly an auspicious debut. She played Matty, the calculating temptress who led a befuddled Bill Hurt to murder. "It was a fluke I got that film," says Turner, smiling wryly. "I had already been turned down for the part in New York where the casting people decided I was completely wrong for the role and refused to have me seen by Larry Kasdan, the director. I went out to Hollywood because things in New York were a bit slow, and the casting director out there went crazy and said I must meet Larry Kasdan. I read a scene for him and he said, 'I never thought I'd hear that read exactly as I meant it to be.' It was one of the best moments of my career."

Her second film, *The Man with Two Brains* opposite Steve Martin, was less successful but it established her credentials as a comedienne. "Carl Reiner (who directed that film) came up to me after about two weeks of shooting and told me they had no idea that I would be as funny as I was." Critics particularly applauded Turner's outrageous spoof of her *Body Heat* role. It also got her the part in *Romancing the Stone*. Her first meeting with Michael Douglas did not go well, she says. "I was nervous and I had my defenses up and at that point Michael had only seen me in *Body Heat* and didn't think I'd be right for Joan, who is a softer, funnier character."

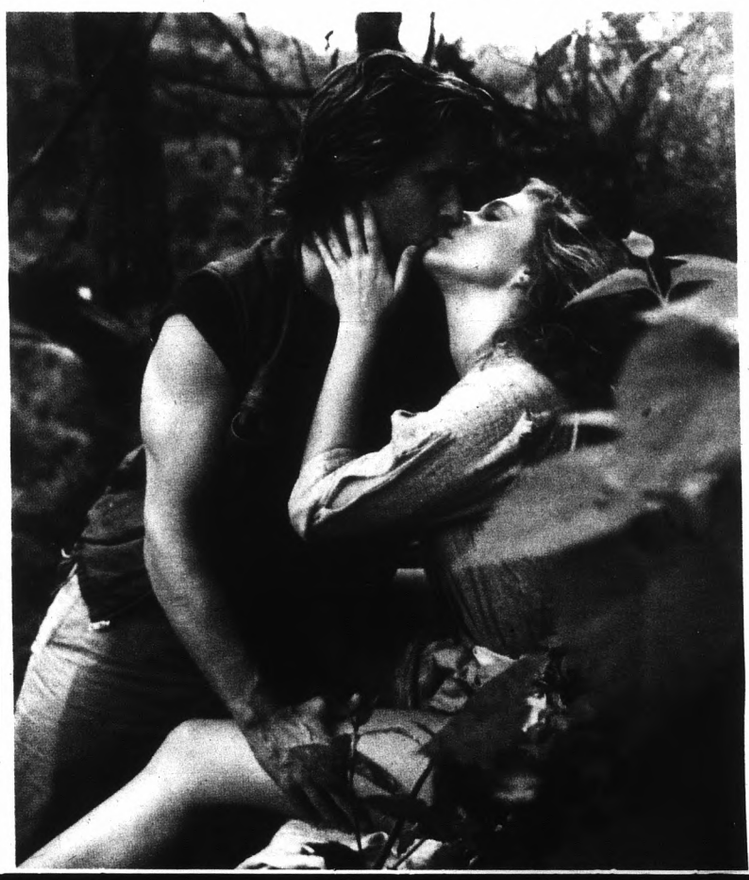
Douglas adds that he had also heard rumors that Turner was difficult. "Hot on screen, cold off. That was one of our concerns," he says. "She's not at all, of course. She just happens to use that as a defense mechanism. But sure, it was like the character in *Body Heat*, that tough sort of gal. I don't find her that way, but I think it's rough when you're single and alone and you handle yourself in a protective way which might be interpreted wrongly."

"We were being very selective about casting. We knew this was going to be a tough shoot. Kathleen was on a list with some other people we were evaluating for pros and cons." One of his concerns was just how helpful the person would be. "This struck out a couple of ladies on the list, whom we did not want to spend three months with in the jungle. In *Body Heat*, [she] was the antithesis of this role. Here she's playing someone who is sort of insecure and frightened and then begins to grow and is very warm. I wasn't sure she'd be right for the part. Then I saw *Man with Two Brains* and I was knocked out by her performance. She had a great comedic sense and was all over the place. So we sat down and talked again and it was sort of 'Where have you been?' I think she's really going to break out in a large way. I haven't been around anybody that I can remember that has this screen presence. As attractive as she is in person, she has a quality that radiates on screen."

Off screen, Turner has a cooler, more con

CONTD ON PAGE 18

We won't say Kathleen Turner kicks up her heels, or that her career is taking off like a whacked football, or any of those silly cliches. We'll just admire her boots.



Costar and producer Michael Douglas (below) fondling Ms. Turner; she claims she fell in love with him while filming* Romancing the Stone. *Read all about it in the first paragraph.

PHOTOS BY DOUGLAS KIRKLAND

By Jack Handey

DEEP THOUGHTS

PROFOUNDNESS IS SOMETHING THAT YOU'VE, LIKE, EITHER GOT IT OR YOU HAVEN'T GOT IT. JACK HANDEY IS CLEARLY FULL OF IT. RELAX, LIGHT UP YOUR DISHWASHER OR OTHER MAJOR APPLIANCE, AND LET *DEEP THOUGHTS* WARM YOUR BRAIN.

If I was a farmer, and I had to kill my animals for food, I think I'd start a fight with them before I killed them. That way, when you're eating, you can say, "Boy, this animal tastes good. Too bad he pulled a knife on me."

☆

I think when you go on trial they should have a parrot there that says guilty or not guilty for you, as sort of a courtesy.

☆

Sometimes I think I have too much of an ego. Like last night, I went to the ball park and bought a hot dog. But when I paid the hot dog man, he wouldn't give me the hot dog. He said, "To get this hot dog, you have to beg me, and lick my boots." I did, but I didn't really want to, and I guess this is because of my ego.

Also, fighting your ego is pride, because you want people to say, "Damn, he does a good boot licking."

☆

I guess I'll never forget her. And maybe I don't want to. Her spirit was wild, like a wild monkey. Her beauty was like a beautiful horse being ridden by a wild monkey. I forget her other qualities.

☆

If you're at a Thanksgiving dinner, but you don't like the stuffing or the cranberry sauce or anything else, just pretend like you're eating it, but instead, put it all in your lap and form it into a big mushy ball. Then, later, when you're out back having cigars with the boys, let out a big fake cough and throw the ball to the ground. Then say, "Boy, these are good cigars!"

☆

I think it's indeed true that there are fates worse than death. For instance, you die and your body is dragged all over the place by a gang of neighborhood dogs. And then you get your body back by going to the dogs, and the dogs act [illegible] but then they try to grab [illegible] dogs run away with it again. [illegible] be worse than death. Also [illegible] going over a waterfall.

☆

Pressed for information, [illegible] dance and juggle. He was [illegible]

☆

To me, truth is not some [illegible] Truth is real. And, at the [illegible] Fiction and fact and eve[illegible] tween, plus some things I [illegible] rolled into one big thing.

This is truth, to me.

☆

Whenever anyone says "I [illegible] wish he'd get stung to [illegible] thousand bees. When he [illegible] thousand bees. ("I can," [illegible]

KATHLEEN

CONT'D FROM PAGE 17

serious reserve, which may have something to do with her background as the daughter of a diplomat. Born in her mother's home town of Springfield, Missouri, she grew up in embassies around the world, including Canada, Cuba, Caracas and London. She liked it, she says. "New faces, new places, new opportunities, but we were always aware overseas that we were representing this country." It was in London that Turner discovered acting. She trained briefly at the Central School in London, but when her father died she moved back to Springfield with her mother, her sister and two brothers. She experienced a reverse kind of culture shock. At Missouri State University, when she enrolled, she was regarded with deep suspicion in her sophisticated mids and short hair. "They thought me very unfeminine," recalls Turner. "All the girls there were still wearing minis and had real long hair." She concentrated her energies on the university theater and once worked out that in 3 years she had only 14 nights off from performing. She was invited by director Herbert Blau to finish up her education at the University of Maryland where he ran an experimental theater. When she graduated, she felt she had to earn her keep. "My family was not supportive about money. We're all very independent and it's just a family rule that you choose your career and you get on with it. You're helped through school, but once you've qualified yourself, that's it."

They are a close family and Turner worries that her mother may not approve of her films. She read the script of *Body Heat* and felt a little funny about some of the passion but she liked it, so I was relieved. And I had my sister with me on *Romancing the Stone* because I want my family to understand what I'm doing, not just go to openings and think, that's all there is to it. To know that it's hard work. After my sister saw the kind of days I put in, getting up at 4 in the morning and working 12 or 14 hours a day in all kinds of weather, she said she never wanted to do this."

Turner more than pulled her weight on location, says a grateful Michael Douglas. "The picture called for Colombia but we decided not to go there after we counted the number of terrorist kidnappings that happened even before we started the film. We found great locations in Mexico but we were fighting the elements all the way. It was the rainy season and we were slogging through mud most of the time. Kathleen set the tone for other people when it got really tough. They said, How can we be bitching and moaning when here's Kathleen spending her days slopping through mud and rain and just getting beat up all the time? Plus," adds Douglas with a look of amazed delight, "she speaks Spanish, which meant that in a scene with Spanish-speaking actors, she could interpret."

Turner devalues both credits. A quick, brainy girl with a strong practical streak, she is deeply suspicious of flattery. "Sure I was a good sport, what are you going to do?" she says. "You're hired for a job and paid extremely well and the work is sometimes difficult. But you have to get it done and you might as well do it with good grace." She unbends a bit. "I do remember one day when things got so bad. It was pouring and we had to do take after take of me and Michael falling in the mud. We finally ended up just rolling around in it laughing hysterically. We had a good time. As for the Spanish, I went to school in Venezuela when my father was posted there so I do speak Spanish, but I didn't really interpret on the set. I just helped out a little. It was no big thing."

The way men categorize women exasperates Turner. "If you're pretty and vulnerable, it's very hard for men to accept that you can do anything else. It's the same if you're recognized as a strong woman and an intelligent woman. You become a symbol too, in a way. It affects how they approach you. Usually if I have time with men or work with them, it's not a problem. It's just on a social basis."

Turner keeps her private life very private. Unattached at the moment, she had a long, live-in relationship with her agent, but that has dissolved into a close friendship and continuing business partnership. She and Douglas became close during filming in Mexico, but Turner deflects all suggestion of romance. "I love Michael, but I love Cameron and Deandra (his 5-year-old son and his wife) too."

In fact, Turner has always gotten along well with women. They have been her champions and her friends from the time she first came to New York. "In a sense there's a whole support system among women casting people. It's amazing to me how, from the first year in New York, they have always been supportive. They have always thought that I would be good and I should be given chances and they have never completely forgotten. It's always amazing to me that people will keep you in mind for years. I'm glad now that I have made the choices I have. I don't think I could have handled this kind of success and exposure when I was very young. It's very difficult for a talent to grow and mature under such a spotlight. The most valuable thing that I have, as the looks change and start to go and as I get older and am less dependent on sort of ingenue roles, is that I'm getting a reputation for a kind of work, for a value in work, that I know is going to last me 30 more years than the other stuff."

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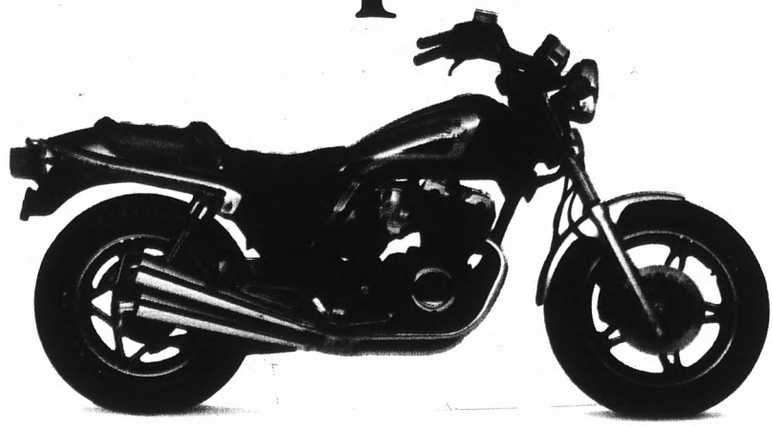

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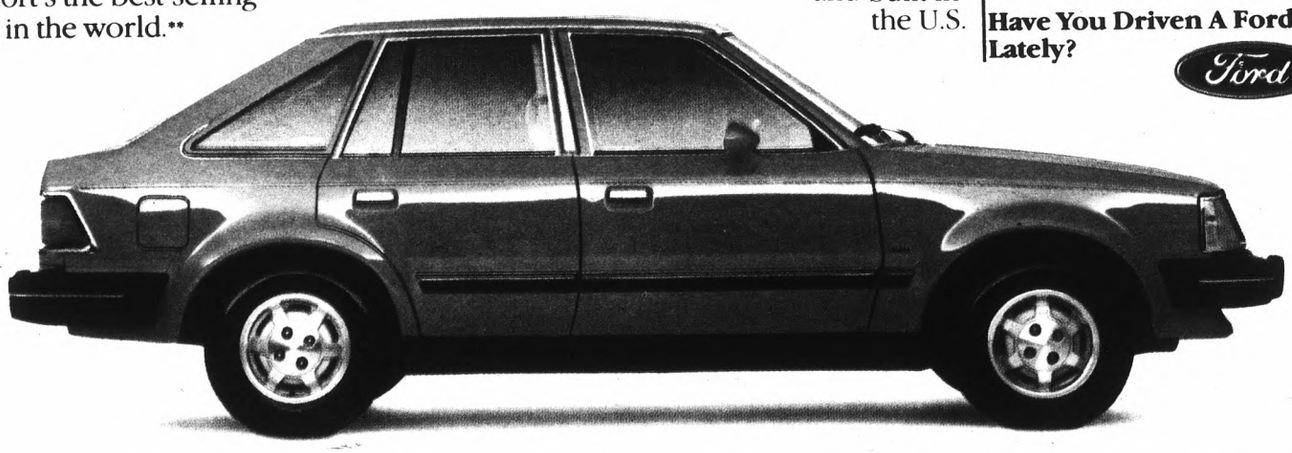

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